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Doctor,' SHE 18, TOO! om Connectiont to hear us, contagious laugh. UNT, M. D. Il doubt it, after read GLIMPSES;

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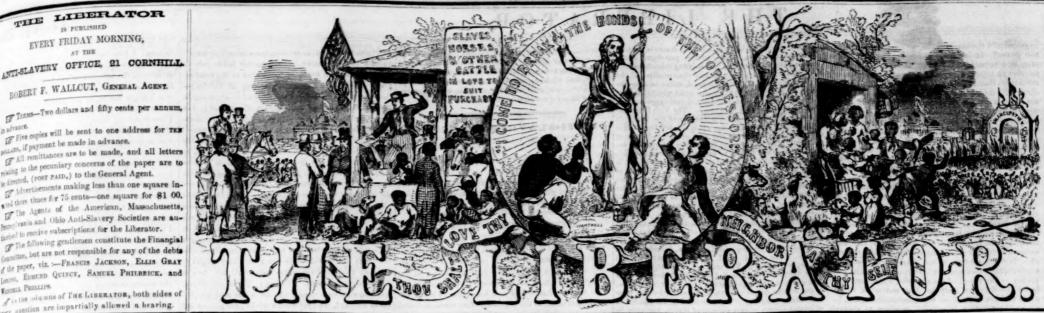
e to house, all through i. We will give it to in make money. COMPANY, OSTON.

with us in reference to will please address us, lford, Mass. N. L. BLOOM,

LOUISA BLOOM.

E. d as he accompanied these patriotic and sen-ALE COLLEGIATE HOOL. e public are herely in-day disposed of our purtenances thereto be-

a blaming Mr. Brooks, we are disposed



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES -an

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons . . . in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed . . . To call government thus constituted a compact to the constituted a compact to the compact of the compact

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

VATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 24.

# BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1145.

WI LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

THE LIBERATOR

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

ted, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

o receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

18, if payment be made in advance.

athern journals, affecting an exclusive southern just of feeling or regard for the proprieties intercourse, unite with the abolition pa-andemning the chastisement inflicted upon the Hon. P. S. Brooks. We have no with these mealy-mouthed Pharisees of Why not speak out and declare at once are shocked by the 'brutality of a slave-ruffan'! It is much more manly to adopt ent rocabulary of the Tribune, than to indisappr bation in the meek accents of a smitten saint.

e main, the press of the South apparatument in a fir. Brooks, without condition or limitar approbation at least is entire and until the consider the set good in conception, a execution, and best of all in consequences, algar abolitionists in the Senate are getting hemselves. They have been humored until rget their position. They have grown sau-dare to be impudent to gentlemen. Now low, mein, scurvy set, with some little raning, but as utterly devoid of spirit and as apack of cars. Intrenched behind priv-they fancy they can slander the South and sentatives with impunity.

collars. They must be lashed into n. Sumner, in particular, ought to have thirty early every morning. He is a great fellow, and could stand the cowhide y. Brooks frightened him, and at the of the cane, he bellowed like a bull-calf. s the blackguard Wilson, an ignorant to is the blackguard wilson, an ignorant cobler, swaggering in excess of muscle, builded by take him in hand? Hale is another red face, sweating scoundrel, whom some man should kick and cuff until he abates ing of his impudent talk.

men are perpetually abusing the people resentatives of the South as tyrants, rob-

offians, adolterers, and what not. Shall we Can gentlemen sit still in the Senate and of Representatives, under an incessant anciation from wretches who avail elves of the privilege of place to indulge their she passions with impunity? In the absence in adequate law, Southern gentlemen must pro-their own honor and feelings. It is an idle kery to challenge one of these scullions. It is seless to attempt to disgrace them. They sible to shame, and can be brought to y by an application of cowhide or gutta let them once understand that for every depoken against the South, they will suf-

be deserves applause for the bold, judicious or in which he chustised the scamp Sumner. It is proper act, done at the proper time, and the place. Of all places on earth, the Chamber, the theatre of his vituperative exwas the very spot where Sumner should of a venerable statesman. It was litand entirely proper that he should be strickand beaten just beside the desk against cleaned as he fulminated his filthy utter-

through the Capitol.
sidle to talk of the sanctity of the Senate since it is polluted by the presence of ows as Wilson and Sumner and Wade. are descrated it, and cannot now fly to it includy from the lash of vengeance.

It is other gentlemen will follow the exam-

Mr. Brooks, that so a curb may be imposed the truculence and audacity of abolition ters. If need be, let us have a caning or cowfing every day. If the worst come to the worst, much the sooner, so much the better.

# [From the Richmond Examiner, May 30.]

The chastisement of Sumner, in spite of the lastering nonsense of the regiments of Yankee be Acres, who have been talking about 'avenger his wrongs,' will be attended with good results. The precedent of Brooks as Sumner will a respected authority at Washington. It the leading case, as it clearly defines the tin hetween the liberty of speech as guartin the presentable. d to the respectable American Senator and ous abuse of it by such men as Charles members of an Abolition Society some years this connection are worthy of attention. of their anniversary meetings, the Abolite were waxing more sacrilegious and unpathan usual. They abused the Constitution, lible, and at last even the Supreme Being, ers, thinking that matters had proceeded far di, interrupted the speaker, and coutraged eeting by the following admirable definition liberty of procedure.

his is a free country, and I do not intend to with liberty of speech. You can say what lease; but I shall certainly knock you down say one word against the Constitution of the States and the Holy Bible.

remarks with a flourish of his brawny fist, by the meeting. Southern Senators have of the indecent exhibitions of Sumper & at with no success. The nuisance is every coming more intolerable, and the national ce is the eyes of the world more indelible. ery best - indeed, the only one, likely to rowing eril. None of that party to which gs will ever repeat the offence for as been once well chastised. It is the ent in favor of decency which they can

tandaming Mr. Brooks, we are disposed gard him as a conservative gentleman, seekto reasors to the Senate that dignity and retability of which the Abolition Senators are 
scripping it. His example should be followed 
tery Southern gentleman whose feelings are 
raged by unprincipled Abolitionists.

## [From the Richmond Enquirer, May 30.]

THER CAME FOR MR. BROOKS. We under-that a very large meeting of the students of aircraity of Virginia was held on Tuesday to take into consideration the recent at-the Hon. Preston S. Brooks on Charles et, in the U. S. Senate chamber Several beat speeches were delivered, all of which

[From the Columbia, (S. C.) Carolinian, May 28.]

PUBLIC APPROVAL OF Ma. Brooks. We were not mistaken in asserting on Saturday last, that the Hon. Preston S. Brooks had not only the approval, but the hearty congratulations of the people of South Carolina for his summary chastisement of the Abolitionist Summer. Immediately upon the reception of the news on Saturday last, a most enthusiastic meeting was convened in the town of Newberry, at which General Williams, the Intendant, presided. Complimentary resolutions were introduced by Gen. A. C. Garlington, and ardent speeches made by him. Col. S. Fair, Maj. Henry Summer, and others. The meeting voted him a handsome gold-headed cane, which we saw yesterday on its way to Washington, entrated to the care of Hon. R. F. Simpson. At Anderson, the same evening, a meeting was called, and complimentary resolutions adopted. We heard one of Carolina's truest and most honored matrons from Mr. Brooks' district send a message to him by Maj. Simpson, asying, 'that the ladies of the care is that the students of the University of Virginia have held a very large meeting, and resolved to present to Preston S. Brooks a heavy gold-headed cane, suitably inscribed, and also bearing upon it a device of the human head, badly cracked and broken.

At Charleston, testimonials have been ordered by the friends of Mr. Brooks, and the cane, it is said, is to bear the inscription, 'Hit him again!' At the Columbia meeting, which appears to have been participated in by prominent cavaliers, one Bellinger, whose speech is much praised, said that 'he considered the castigation applied at the right instrument—that instrument with which we chastise the objects of Senator Summer's false-hearted benevoience and by Maj. Simpson, asying, 'that the ladies of the only the right instrument, when there is the summer's false-hearted benevoience and by the right instrument. by Maj. Simpson, saying, 'that the ladies of the South would send him hickory sticks, with which to chastise Abolitionists and Red Republicans whenever he wanted them.'

henever he wanted them.'
Here in Columbia, a handsome sum, headed by
se Governor of the State, has been subscribed.

remarks:

'What, then, under this state of things, was to be done! Is there a young man in whose bosom there beats a manly throb, who does not justify the relative of Judge Batler in resenting this gross as in which he chastised the scamp Sumner. A proper act, done at the proper time, and they proper act, done at the proper time, and they remark the search of the states of the scamp Sumner. Therefore, the theatre of his vituperative exactly in the states of the scamp Sumner should be made to suffer for his violation of the said decrous debate, and for his brutal defined of a venerable statesman. It was litted with the search of the statesman. It was litted with the search of the statesman. It was litted with the search of the statesman. It was litted with the search of the statesman. It was litted with the search of the search of the statesman. It was litted with the search of the sear redress reside! If Massachusetts will not recall such a man—if the Senate will not eject him or control him—if the man-senator will not hold himself responsible for such insults to his fellow senators, what is to be done? Nothing in this wide world but to cowhide bad manners out of him, or good

The Augusta Constitutionalist, at the conclusion of a column of extracts in regard to the recent af-fray in the Senate Chamber, has the following re-

We have devoted a considerable space to-day to matters connected with this difficulty. We much regret that the insolence of such men as Mr. Sumner renders such scenes occasionally necessary. His speech was a gross outrage upon the character and dignity of the American Senate; and while persons may honestly differ as to the propriety of the place where the punishment was inflicted, there are few who will not admit that he justly deserved a severe gutta-perchaing, and he received it.

The Petersburg Intelligencer says:

The Petersburg Intelligencer says:

We are exceedingly sorry that Mr. Brooks dirtied his cane by laying it athwart the shoulders of the blackguard. Summer. We regret that he did so, not because Summer got a lick amiss, not because he was not justly entitled to all he got, and more hearing but because the next seams and his case. be was not justly entitled to all he got, and more besides, but because the nasty scamp and his co-scamps will make capital for their foul cause out of the affair.' They will raise a howl which will split the public ear about the violation of the privileges of debate, Southern bullyism, &c., &c. Master Horace Greeley in particular will jump out of his boots and breeches, have about four thousand the control of the privileges of the privileges of the privileges of debate, Southern bullyism, &c., &c. Master Horace Greeley in particular will jump out of his boots and breeches, have about four thousand the privileges of his boots and breeches, have about four thousand fits, and thus put up the price of assafcetida and burnt feathers throughout the country. Disagreeing with the Richmond Whig as to the effect of Sumner's thrashing, we entirely concur with it, that if thrashing is the only remedy by which the foul conduct of the Abolitionists can be controlled, that it will be very well to give Seward a double dose at least every other day until it operates freely on his political bowels. It is true that the cunning rascal is a little too smart to violate the decorum of debate, but his adroit demagogueism were danger. corum of debate, but his adroit demagogueism and damnable doctrines are infinitely more dangerous to the country than the coarse blackguardism of the perjured wretch, Sumner, who will to his dy-ing day remember that his Brooks is not the 'running brooks ' that one Shakspeare found ' books

The Southside Democrat, edited by the Democratic candidate for the clerkship of the House of Representatives, says:

2. Resolved, That we highly approve of the conesentatives, says :

The Telegraph has recently announced no information more grateful to our feelings than the classical caning which this outrageous Abolitionist received on Thursday at the hands of the chivalrous Brooks of South Carolina.

The Richmond Eraminer says:

The Richmond Examiner says:

April 18 Price Haff Her Victories no Less Than War. Mr. Charles Somner, Senator from Massachusetts, whose reputation as a scholar rests chiefly upon a discourse on the foregoing text, seems bent upon illustrating his theory in his own person. He concludes a two days' discharge of scholarly platitudes and pedantic dollness by venting a fifthy stream of billingsgate on heads hoary with age; answers insult from men who would afford him personal satisfaction with vulgar epithet; and when caned for cowardly vituperation, fails to the floor an inanimate lump of incarnate cowardice, and most glorious exemplar of the man of power.

Isolated in the Charleston Mexcury and the Barnwell Sentinel, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to each of our members from this State.

W. T. EASTERLIN, President.

E. T. EDGERTON, Secretary.

From the Winnsboro' Register.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Fairfield was held on Tuesday night, 27th inst., to approve of the conduct of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, in administering to Charles Somner, of Massachusetts, a wholesome and richly merited eastigation.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 2.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 2.

SINNER DISCIPLINE — THE NEEDPUL REMEDY.

Fully approved the course of Mr. Brooks, and a resolution was passed to purchase for Mr. B. a splendid came. The cane is to have a heavy gold head, which will be suitably inscribed, and also bear upon it a device of the human head, baddly crucked and broken. The chivalry of the South, Abolitionist from Massachusetts, an elegant and effectual caning. We are rejuiced at this. The effectual caning. We are rejuiced at this. The

from Mr. Brooks' district send a message to him of Senator Sumner's false-hearted benevoience and

#### From the Newberry Mirror Extra. PUBLIC MEETING.

whenever he wanted them.'

Here in Columbia, a handsome sum, headed by the Governor of the State, has been subscribed, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Brooks with a splendid silver pitcher, goblet and stick, which will be conveyed to him in a few days by the hands of gentlemen delegated for that purpose. In Charleston similar testimonials have been ordered by the friends of Mr. Brooks. And, to add the crowing glory to the good work, the slaves of Columbia have already a handsome subscription, and will present an appropriate token of their regard to him who has made the first practical issue for their preservation and protection in their rights and enjoyments as the happiest laborers on the face of the globe.

We learn that some of the gentlemen of Charleston have provided a suitable present, in the shape of a cane, to be given to Mr. Brooks, to show their appreciation of his late act of 'hiding' the Abolition Senator Sumner. It is to bear the inscription. 'Hit him again.' Meetings of approval and sanction will be held not only in Mr. Brooks' district, but throughout the State at large, and a general and hearty response of approval will receive words, 'Well done,' from Washington to the Rio Grande.

The Washington Sentinel, Buchanan's leading organ, and very high Democratic authority, thus remarks:

'What, then, under this state of things, was to be done! Is there a young man in whose boson.

mented highly our gallant Representative for hav-ing administered so deserved a chastisement on the champion of abolitionism. Maj. Henry Summer followed in a few well-timed remarks, much in the same spirit. On motion of Major J. M. Baxter, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and that a copy be sent to each of our

on motion of Dr. Wm. H. Harrington, the neeting then adjourned to meet again the next sale as.

J. A. WILLIAMS, Chairman. J. S. REID, Secretary.

Meetings have also been held in Anderson and Columbia, and the Carolinian states that a sub-scription, headed by Gov. Adams, has been raised for the purpose of presenting Mr. Brooks with plate and a cane. A cane was also sent to him by the meeting at Newberry.

#### From the Charleston Mercury. PUBLIC MEETING.

We are not advocates for such modes of redress in ordinary cases; but the aggravated insults given by the Senator Charles Sumner, on the occasion referred to, furnish an ample justification of our

Representative. Therefore, 1st. Be it Resolved, That this meeting approves of the conduct of Hon. P. S. Brooks in the prem-

duct of our immediate Representative, Col. L. M. Keitt, in the Senate Chamber, for the part taken by him in preventing interference, so that the chastisement could be properly administered by Colonel

Brooks.

3d. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Charleston Mercury and the Barnwell Sentinel, and that a copy of the same be furwarded to each of our members from this State.

ed to the occasion :-

Whereas, the citizens of the slaveholding States whereas, the citizens of the savenoiding States have, for many years, practically submitted to the most aggravated expressions of insolence and abuse from citizens of the Northern States, as dis-seminated not only from the press, but also from the pulpit and the forum; and whereas, a tame and quiet submission to such limited conceptions of truth, justice and equity only tend to degrade

of truth, justice and equity only tend to degrade the South from her high position, and deprive her of those constitutional rights which she has ever maintained at any and every sacrifice: Be it unanimously Resolved, 1. That it is the opinion of this meeting, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress should be sustained in every effort to protect the character of the State,

every effort to protect the character of the State, and in any emergency to demand for their constituents 'a perfect equality in the Union, or independence out of it.'

2. That, as citizens of the South, and of South Carolina, we read in Senator Summer's last speech, with profound indignation, the disgrace inflicted upon the Senate; the insult offered to the Constitution of the whole country by its ministriction. stitution and to the whole country, by its unjustified and calumnions imputations upon distinguished Senators, among them South Carolina's venerable representative, Judge A. P. Butler; and lastly, its violent invectives, cast with rankling malice, against the honor of a State that has never

failed in the discharge of any constitutional duty.

3. That we most heartily approve the practical enforcement of respect for the motives of Southern men and Southern States, in the chastisement inflicted upon the champion of Black Republican-ism, by the Hon. P. S. Brooks; and that we hereby tender to Mr. Brooks our cordial approbation of his gallantry, and express our indignation at the spirit manifested, not only by abolition orators and papers, but by the public meetings in the North-ern cities, which have undertaken to denounce his

course on the above occasion.

4. That a special delegate he sent to Washington to carry a copy of these proceedings.

5. That the Secretary he requested to forward by him a copy to each of our delegates in Con-

gress.
6. That the proceedings of this meeting be pub-6. That the proceedings of this successful lished in the Herald and Register.

The meeting was addressed by General John Buchanan and Major James H. Rion, and the preamples of the process of the state of the present listence of the process of the

and community assembled.
On motion of Mr. J. B. Higgins, Capt. Thomas M. Muldrow was called to the Chair, and Capt.

J. A. Carnes requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and pertinent remarks. J. M.

an appointed the following Committee, viz: Col.
John T. Green, J. M. Dennis, J. J. Creswell, T.
C. Dennis, Dr. H. D. Green.
On motion of J. O. Durant, the Chairman was

added to the Committee. It was decided that the cane should bear this inscription: Presented by the Citizens of Bishopville, S. C. Acsentem qui non defendit amicam also abutante—hic niger est.

On motion of Wm. Rogers, Esq., the meeting then adjourned.

THOS. M. MULDROW, Chairman. J. A. CARNES, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1856. MESSES. EDITORS: There is high excitement in Washington. You will have heard, through telegraphic reports, that Col. Brooks, of your State, punished Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, on last Thursday, for a libel on South Carolina and a slander against Judge Butler.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

On motion of Mr. G. H. McMaster, James M. Rutland, Eq., was called to the chair, and S. R. Stirling appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being briefly stated by Mr. Franklin Gaillard, James R. Aikin, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which he handsomely sustained by remarks adapted to the occasion:

The Black Benchlicans have shineled the occasion:

The Black Republicans have shingled the occurrence all over with falsehood. They charge Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, and Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, with sharing in the attack. It is false. Mr. Edmundson was not in the Senate Chamber when the caning took place, and Mr. Keitt was at when the canning took place, and Mr. Keit was at the remotest corner of the room, with the President's desk intervening; so he did not even see the begin-ning of the attack. Hearing the blows of the cane and the cries of Sunner, he burried to the spot, and found Senator Foster, of Connecticut, and an officer of the Senate, attempting to grasp Brooks, when he threw himself between them, and ordered them back at their personal risk. They immediately desisted, and Brooks flogged Sumner with-

out any interference.

Summer is much the largest and most athletic man, and, had he resisted, might have defended himself; at least, that is my opinion. Brooks was immediately afterwards arrested. The magistrate could not fix the amount of bail, as he did not know the extent of Sumner's injuries, so he has fixed four

o'clock this evening for taking the bond.

The whole South sustains Brooks, and a large portion of the North also. All feel that it is time for freedom of speech and freedom of the cudgel to

The Senate have appointed a Committee of Investigation. The House, in its super-serviceable Black Republican zeal, has done the same thing. Its action has been imbecile and contemptible. A speaker elected by a sectional vote-a resolution Speaker elected by a sectional vote—a resolution against Herbert supported by a sectional vote—and now one against Brooks by a sectional vote.

Events are hurrying on. A despatch has just been received that Lawrence has been demolished,

and lives lost. Next it will be a line of hattle for two thousand miles! PALMETTO.

#### From the Charleston Mercury. SENATOR SUMNER AND MR. BROOKS.

The following editorial from the Boston Courier stands in striking contrast to the furious proceedings which have taken place throughout Massachusetts, and in Boston, upon the occasion of Mr. Sumner's chastisement. The Courier is a paper of the highest character, and reflects the opinion the old conservative portion of Massachusetts:

chanan and Major James H. Rion, and the preamble and resolutions, after having been modified according to suggestions made by Messrs. Boylston, Barkley, Gaillard, and Hudson, were unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. M. RUTLAND, Chairman.
S. R. STIRLING, Sec'y.

From the Charleston Mercury.

BROOKS' DEMONSTRATION.

BISHOPYILLE, 31st May, 1856.

Pursuant to a call made on the reception of the telegraphic dispatch relative to the castigation administered by the Hon. P. S. Brooks, on the person of Charles Summer, of Massachusetts, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Bishopville and community assembled.

On moniton of Mr. J. R. Hisping, Charles Summer and contemptuons tone which Mr. resent the arrogant and contemptuous tone which M Sumner saw fit to indulge towards South Carolina.

In regard to Judge Butler, inasmuch as his ex-pressions were more pointed and personal, they would be likely to excite even keener resentment. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and pertinent remarks. J. M. Dennis, Esq., after complimenting in most appropriate terms the gallantry of Col. Brooks, emphatically endorsing the peculiar propriety of argumentum baculinum on similar provocation—offered and advocated the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, reliable information has reached us of the summer's personal attack upon him was, in our opinion, unanancely and indeent. IN THE Whereas, reliable information has reached us of our opinion, unmannerly and indecent, IN THE the recent transaction in the Senate Chamber, between Mr. Brooks, of this State, and Sumner, of ner's credit that it was made in Mr. Butler's ab-Massachusetts, in which the latter received a thor- sence from his place, and from the city of Wash-

the recent transaction in the Senate Chamber, between Mr. Brooks, of this State, and Sumner, of Massachusetts, in which the latter received a thorough and highly merited castigation.

And whereas, Suchern men disdaining to retort the vulgar slang and revolting blackguardism of the Abolitionists, have, for more than a quarter of a century, vainly submitted their cause to the bar of public opinion for retribution.

And whereas, the cries of persecution and martydom have been raised for political purposes from those howling dens of wild fanatics. Be it and slanderer, Sunner, of Massachusetts, he acted to the fanatical tirade of the notorious Abolitionist as been a high-toned gentleman towards an arran poltroon—who, disclaiming all personal responsibility for slander and abuse, endeavors to shield himself under the pitiful plea of non-combatant. Shander and abuse, endeavors to shield himself under the pitiful plea of non-combatants of vile conductors, who had so all honorable men, by the malignant at the bands of all honorable men, by the malignant received the control of vile conductors, who disclaiming the particular of vile conductors, who daily outrage public decency by their traitorous howlings—whose contact is pollution, and whom neither argument nonhonor, threat nor entreaty, deters from reviling the particular of vile conductors, who add the proceedings of this meeting, and that a committee of the content of the pollution and most cordial approval of the gallant conduct of Col. Brooks, a gold-headed cane be presented him by this meeting, and that a committee to the colonel forthwith.

4. That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and a copy of the same be transmitted to Col. Brooks, a gold-headed cane be presented him by this meeting, and that a committee to the colonel forthwith.

4. That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and a copy of the same and forward it to the Colonel forthwith.

4. That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and a copy of the same and forward it to the Col

all surprised that a speech so intemperate and ill-judged as Mr. Sumner's has provoked some such retalia-

## SELECTIONS.

From the Boston Atlas.

MR. PRESTON BROOKS INSATIATE.

Bully Brooks, Bludgeoner-in-Chief of South Car-olina, shows all the instincts of a thorough-bred Bengal tiger. Having tasted of blood, like a sort of anthropophagous Oliver Twist, he 'pines for more;' having nearly murdered one Senator of Massachusetts, he now pants to shoot the other. This is really very unreasonable in Brooks. We know that the little proclivities and inclinations of know that the little proclivities and inclinations of our fire-eating brethren ought to be gratified to any reasonable extent; but there is such a thing as going too far. We think that one Senator a session should satisfy these Molochs. Further than this we cannot go, even to save our beloved Union, which has been rendered dear to our hearts by many gems of rhetoric, and by many amiable though feeble perorations, uttered, at great risk of health, by contlemen who are not in public life. health, by gentlemen who are not in public life. We must stop somewhere; and one assessinated Senator seems to be a sufficient tribute for us to pay

annually.

Brooks wants to shoot Mr. Wilson; Toombs (if
the telegraph is to be credited) desires to shoot Mr.
Wade: Keitt, we suppose, hungers and thirsts for
a crack at Mr. Lewis Campbell; Butler cannot live a crack at Mr. Lewis Campbell; Butler cannot live long, unless treated to a homicide. Really these gentlemen need not make such an elaborate demonstration of their wishes and appetites. We understand perfectly well that nothing could give them more exquisite pleasure than to kill us all; but after careful examination of the Constitution of the United States, we have been able to find nothing in that venerable document which entitles them to the privilege. It is provided indeed that 'fugitives from service or labor' shall be surrendered, to be whipped or shot at the pleasure of the captors; the Constitution is tolerably explicit dered, to be whipped or shot at the pleasure of the captors: the Constitution is tolerably explicit (admitting the Southern construction) upon the subject of shooting niggers; but, fortunately for us, unfortunately for Brooks, it is silent upon the subject of shooting white men. Perhaps among the papers of the late Mr. Calboun, some posthumous interpretation may be discovered, by which it is made apparent, that we are bound to offer ourselves living sacrifices upon the altar of slavery. If there be such a paper, let it be published at once. If our blood alone can cement the Union, of course we ought to be getting ready for our pinking and our peppering; while Bully Brooks must be allowed to practise the broad-sword exercise upon the Northern head, and to make a target of the Northern waistcoat. But until it has been clearly shown, that self-immolation is a constitutional although a 'disagreeable duty,' we must positively decline to take part in any such saicidal performances.

There is another point of view from which we must consider this matter. If vigor of debate and duelling are to be inseparable, and if Northern members are to be forced into this method of settling differences, let them stand upon the punctilio of the monomachy, and refuse to meet blackthe captors; the Constitution is tolerably explicit

members are to be forced into this method of set-tling differences, let them stand upon the punc-tilio of the monomachy, and refuse to meet black-guards, shoulder-bitters and assassins. If we must have duelling, let it be tempered by civiliza-tion. Its professed purpose, as everybody knows, is to prevent assaults like that committed by Brooks on Mr. Sumner. In England, after such an exhi-bition of ruffian brutality, the person from South Carolina would find it impossible to provoke a gen-tleman to go out with him, or to persuade a gentleman to go out with him, or to persuade a ger tleman to take his message. A member of the House of Commons would as soon accept a chal-lenge from the lowest of the swell mob, as from one who had knocked down an unarmed and unpre-pared man, and had continued his blows upon a stunned and senseless victim. The chivalry of out we are no more bound to regard them, than we out we are no more bound to regard them, than we are to shape our conduct by the etiquette of the Ihug, or the court regulations of Timbuctoo. Brooks is not a gentleman; no one so lost to all sense of self-respect as to take Brooks's message can be considered a gentleman; and, therefore, no man of honor is bound to pay the slightest attention to any hostile missive from such principal. tion to any hostile missive from such a principal or

At the same time, every prudent man exposed to the attacks of an individual like Brooks, ought to be always in readiness to defend himself. There re those who consider it a Christian duty to subne those who consider it a Christian duty to sup-nit to a flogging; but we cannot agree with them. Every one is morally and religiously bound to pro-tect his body from illegal violence, with all the force of his physical nature and with all the appli-nces (if necessary) of art. But public men have ances (if necessary) of art. But public men have resumed a double responsibility. They have received from their fellow-citizens important political trusts, which it behoves them to defend, not nerely in debate, but everywhere, under all circumstances, and even at the risk of life itself. We lo not want our members to be swaggerers or bragistic, but whenever, an emergency may arise recarts; but whenever an emergency may arise re-pairing self-defence, in God's name let us have no dinching! The Massachusetts member who, after the event of last week, shall tamely submit to vio-lence, will inflict upon his constituents an unpeakable mortification.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, May 23.

A NOMINATION.

We nominate Tom Hyer for Congress. We are ambitious that the Fourth District of New York should be represented more respectably than the Fourth District of South Carolina. It is not to be endured that such an artist as Preston S. Brooks should be the champion of the Congressional ring. True, he 'travels on his muscle' splendidly. He is a regular bruiser. But he lacks chivalry. He takes advantage. When he 'sails in,' he does it like a coward. He is worse than Yankee Sullivan. 'Yankee,' ungentlemanly as he was, never 'sailed 'Yankee,' ungentlemanly as he was, never 'sailed in' unless the man was on his feet and had some notice. The late lamented William Poole would all surprised that a speech so intemperate and ill-judged as Mr. Sumner's has provoked some such retaliation as has ensued.

The Bath (Me.) Tribune, (Democratic,) says:

'How abourd the attempt to give a political bearing to this case, or to make more than the immediate actors responsible for it! Are the citizens of New York all to be ranked as pugilists, because Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan see fit to maul each other, after scientific fashion! Are the citizens of Portland all to be considered as crazy, because they once elected as Mayor a hasty, inconsiderate man? Most assuredly not. Neither are Southern men, in a body, to be chargeable with one of the most dastardly outrages ever perpetrated in this country, or the world; at all events, not until they shall assume and justify it.'

Cost of Arms to be Worn by all Descendants of Senator Butler's 'Father's Aunt.'—A bleeding head on a field crimson—two bludgeons rampant—a figure of Freedom couchant—a rope pendont, with P. S. Brooks at the end on't. Legend—'Canamus'.

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From the National Anti-Slavery Standard. SPEECH OF REV. O. B. PROTHINGHAM OF JERSEY CITY,

At the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Sla Society, New York, May 8th, 1856.

[CONCLUDED.]

I have already said the spirit of compromise rules our people, and it is from the influence of that spirit that the true lovers of liberty have the that spirit that the true lovers of liberty nave the most to fear. The inducements to palter are very great. It is recommended by self-interest, by personal case, by the hope of temporal advancement, by the modesty of self-distrust, and the common sense of mankind. The theory of it is extremely plausible—Avoid extremes. 'Medio tutissimus'—liberty in the wise.' plausible—Avoid extremes. 'Medio tutissimus'—
the mid-way is the safest—is the motto in 'wise'
men's mouths. It is the motto of the wary, the
timid, the worldly sagacious; but is it the motto
of the good? 'The mid-way is the safest,' Ay, the safest. Is it therefore the rightest? That i the question here. The maxim, 'Shun extremes, and strike the middle path,' applies very well to matters of pure expediency; it has no application at all to matters of principle. If you are sailing a ship between two menacing rocks—if you are choosing between two plans of a house, or two bills of fare for a dinner-if you are balancing two contradictory rumors, or weighing two conflicting arguments—if you are drawing a conclusion from opposing testimonies, or are making up your mind upon some question which has two very distinct sides to it—why, by all means, 'Medic tutissimus' rectitude is involved in the decision, the safest way is the best one. But suppose the issue to be whether you will do what you know to be right, or whether you will do what you know to be wrong is there any mid-way there? Can good and evil be mixed in any palatable compound? Is there a wholesome half and half of right and wrong? Can we, as Gerrit Smith says, 'split the difference be-tween God and the devil,' retaining what is excel-lent in each! To say you will do right, and then to do wrong, is not to hit upon this middle track, certainly. You do not strike it when you say that you will do no more wrong than your interest re-quires. You do not fall into it when you say that you will do what is most expedient, without regard to its being right or wrong. This last happy and popular medium may be the safest, safer than to do right, safer than to do wrong. The question, however, is not of safety, but of honer: or, if we will make it a question of safety, we must take a popular with a safest of the safety higher element into the account, and ask if in this God's world it can be anything but extremely unsafe to abolish moral distinctions for the sake of securing animal content, ay, even the order of society, or the peace of States.

All this is plain enough, plain as right and

wrong. Touch this theory of compromise with the conscience, and it falls into instant collapse. But it does not mean to be touched by conscience. It is a creature of sophistry, and by sophistry it lives. It is framed for the purpose of cluding conscience. It is an ingenious device for taking the moral elements out of right and wrong, and resolving all questions into questions of expediency. This mid-tle course is characterized by its safety; and it is

its safety that makes it popular. How popular it is, every honest man knows to his grief. Here is this gigantic institution of slaan institution which all who are not burthened under it, and many who are, perceive at once to be utterly immoral and demoralizing, a blasphemy upon religion, an outrage upon all natural rights, an iniquity of the blackest dye in the sight of heaven, a crime of the worst character in the eye of civilized law. Men grant it : say that it ought to be checked in its progress, that it ought to abolished altogether, as a sin and a shame. it steadily gains ground; it grows more arrogant it uses more desperate weap Where are all these opposers of it, who are numer ous and strong enough to sweep it from the whole Continent in a year, if they chose! Why, they are trying, one and all, to excuse themselves from striking a blow against it. They are all basy in paltering, trying to secure the reputation of being its enemies, while they secure the fruits that come its its fixed. Duty says make war more its to its friends. Duty says make war upon it; choose your own weapons, march with your own company, select your own point of attack, wear your own colors, call yourself Whig, Republican, Know-Nothing, what you please; only fight. Compromise as much as you choose about your fashion of fighting, but fight. If you get into the wrong troop, you will soon find it out, or they will, by your fighting. Desire says, 'Oh, no! don't fight; narch in the company, get a wooden sword and lourish it about; make a speech, shout hurrah; march in the company, get a wooden sword and flourish it about; make a speech, shout hurrab; but don't fight; keep the peace; restrain the zeal of your comrades; contrive to give a deadly stab in the back to their leader; declare for God, and allow the Devil to win; only make it appear that your declaration for God is sincere, and that the Devil wins in spite of you.' There are many ways of doing this part of the control o

One man contrives to gain a reputation for manliness by harmless talking and empty declamation against slavery in the abstract: he endorses his neighbor's opinions, takes an anti-slavery occasionally writes for it, attends anti-slavery meetings, signs anti-slavery petitions, contributes a dollar or two towards sending a fugitive into Canada; and having thus, at trifling cost of time and means, got himself classed among the frie of justice, he quietly substitutes this general re-pute for a private moral sense, snuggles under it as if it were a good conscience, and persuades hi self that he is doing his duty, when, in fact, in the men he associates with, the measures he votes for, the withholding of his influence at critical moments, he is looking sharp after his personal inter-est and cherishing tenderly his personal comfort. Another, fully sensible, he says, of the heinousness of the wrong, deploring with all his soul the existence of the institution, convinced that every good man ought to put forth his influence against it, is extremely sorry that the cause should have fallen into such unworthy and unholy hands. These pestilent infidels, these fanatical Abolitionists, they do more barm than good: he cannot cannot labor with identify himself with them, he cannot them, as he must if he labors at all. Free Soil men, they are on the look-out for the pub-lic spoils, and are no better than anybody else. So he, flattering himself that he is kept inactive his very truth and sanctity, casts upon the faithful servants of the cause the blame of his own recreancy, and goes on his way comfortable and rejoic ing. A third is perfectly convinced that the evil of slavery is more widely and deeply felt than men commonly imagine; he has reason to believe that everybody is anxious and impatient to remove it; the very slaveholders themselves are groaning under it daily, and would make great sacrifices to throw it off. If the madmen at the North would only leave them free to act their own wisdom in the matter, abolition would be slowly, but surely and safely, accomplished. Meanwhile, all active opposition is unnecessary, and even prejudicial; ould gladly do something, if it were called for, but it is not. As for any extension of the evil, the danger of that is out of the question. The laws of climate and soil are against it. So he makes over to an imaginary Southern conscience the work of his own Northern conscience, is happy to find the cause so far advanced as not to require his services, makes his politest bow to duty, and subsides into his ease. A fourth declares that sle very is a great wrong and sin; no doubt it should be done away. But why treat it as if it were the only evil in the world? Why allow it such an unreasonable share of attention? Here are evils, quite as great, nearer home; let us do our duty to these. Let us help the laborers, improve the condition of the perishing classes, emancipate the white slaves of machinery and capital. Certainly, by all means. This ought we to do, and not leave the other undone. The more we give, the more we have to give. The more justice and charity we exercise, the more we have to exercise. This, however, is not the palterer's inference. His professed regard for the poor at home is only an apology for his paying no regard to the poor abroad. Not that he cares at all for the poor at home; only, if he did care for any, he ought to care for these first. Thus, on the pretence of bestowing upon slavery only its proper share of attention, he pays it no whatever. Piously recognising a multitude of ob-ligations, he releases hunself from every special duty. Spitefully insinuating that others have not completed the whole round of obedience, he blandcompleted the whole round of operating it. But is taunting our neighbors justifying ourselves! Is the confession that a hundred claims upon con-

science are valid equivalent to the satis

one ! Is conscience appeared by the bare acknowl-

cause their action is suicidal, tending to disturb universal liberty, covers cargoes of slaves, not only in the relations of trade, whose cause is identical your own view, but flaunts defiance over them in foreign

Law. The laws may be imperfect; they may seem wrong; but they must be supported. The only chance of getting better is to obey such as exist. He is an Abolitionist; he abhors slavery. But with the slave States none can legally interfere; the extensier of the system cannot be legally resisted; the Constitution guarantees the return of fugitives. He is very sorry, but it cannot be helped.—So he draws a deep sigh, construes the law as rigidly as possible, to make sure that it is not evaded; talks of the essential principles of conservation, meaning hunkerism and Southern patronage, and stands ready to pocket the bribe of any kidnapper who needs his service as defender of the Constitution.

The 'gentleman' is disgusted at the coarseness and indecency of anti-slavery men. They are so

proving themselves immaculate. No one finds paltering easier than the clergyman.

He says that it is his work to regenerate men's souls, not to liberate their bodies; to save them from damnation, not to rescue them from poverty and wretchedness; to convert them to the Faith in Christ, not to change their earthly estate. He Christ, not to change their earthly estate. He says that his duty, as a Christian minister, is to meet the moral and spiritual wants of his own parish, to give his people instruction in Christian reinigents, and to show them what Christian principles are, leaving their application to individuals themselves. He is not a prophet of any one truth, or the champion of any one cause. He is not a temperance advocate, or an anti-slavery lecturer, but a Christian pastor and a Gossel preacher, or Every concession of good provoked a new claim. whose usefulness depends very much apon the care of evil. And so the mischief, through our own whose usefulness depends very much upon the care he takes not to involve himself in party questions fault, has become what it is. or sectional movements. He is to educate men's conscience, not to specify its modes of action; he is to nurture humane sentiments, and not dictate their reaching mentions of the compromises of 1850, when Commerce gained the victory over Conscience, and Christ's image, their manner of working good. On this ground the clergyman declines acting with Abolition Societies, and declines advocating their cause from God, and practical religion was commended in the his pulpit. If, in pursuance of this course, his ame of cotton—when, under the holy guise of church fills up with the rich and respectable, if his salary is raised and his creature comforts increase, that is all as it should be. Is it not written that godliness is gain! And if his conscience that godliness is gain! And if his conscience the most solution was commenced in the mane of cotton—when, under the holy guise of Peace, men sought prosperity, and, under the sliving bands of brotherhood—when, with the most solution was commenced in the mane of cotton—when, under the holy guise of Peace, men sought prosperity, and, under the holy guise of Peace, men sought prosperity, and, under the holy guise of Peace, men sought prosperity, and, under the holy guise of Peace, men sought prosperity, and, under the same of cotton—when, under the holy guise of Peace, men sought prosperity, and, under the same of cotton—when, under the holy guise of Peace, men sought prosperity, and, under the same of cotton—when, under the holy guise of Peace, men sought prosperity, and, under the same of cotton—when, under the holy guise of Peace, men sought prosperity, and, under the same of cotton—when, under the holy guise of Peace, men sought prosperity. now and then troubles him with a misgiving that his course is not the most noble and high-minded —if it occurs to him that, after all, slavery is a passing and executing the infamous slave bill. monstrous evil, which has its roots and its defences in the false moralities of his own people, and that it is his duty, as a faithful parish preacher, to correct, or at least to rebuke, those moralities, it is not difficult to evade this intimation of his better nature, while seeming to pay to it the most religious heed. His conviction of duty is not so strong day making and the pulpits of churches. Lay preachers, the most eminent and powerful, enlisted to the rank of a science and dignified with the character of a principle. As a substitute for the Golden Rule, it was preacher the most eminent and powerful, enlisted to the rank of a science and dignified with the character of a principle. As a substitute for the Golden Rule, it was preacher the most eminent and powerful, enlisted to the rank of a science and dignified with the character of a principle. As a substitute for the Golden Rule, it was preacher the most eminent and powerful, enlisted to the rank of a science and dignified with the character of a principle. As a substitute for the Golden Rule, it was preacher the most eminent and powerful, enlisted to the rank of a science and dignified with the character of a principle. As a substitute for the Golden Rule, it was preacher the principle with the character of a principle. As a substitute for the Golden Rule, it was preacher to the principle with the character of a principle. e seeming to pay to it the most reli-His conviction of duty is not so strong gious heed. His conviction of duty is not so strong as it should be; in fact he has no conviction at all, but only a hearty and passionate feeling, perhaps. He will wait the bidding of Providence. Meanwhile, to assist the drawing of Providence, he does what he innocently can to appease the hunger of physiconscience. May not this new impulse, which is conscience. his conscience. May not this new impulse, which seems so brave and noble, be a suggestion of the Devil! (Never a suspicious look does he cast at the disposition which urges him to resist it.) consults his friends, of course those who will advise his keeping silence. He talks the matter over with the most prudent and well-advised of his parishioners. He concludes that it is not yet time The wise man, he says, waits his opportunity; he might add, 'and means that opportunity shall wait for him '-but that he does not care to say. should have violated a bond by which they pledged If all this will not do, if the duty will not be put out of sight, he contrives to meet i indirectly; he whispers his opinion about in safe places; he critiwho had pledged themselves that the institution
cises the unfaithfulness of somebody else; he calls
they abhorred should forever remain undisturbed attention to bold statements in his sermons which had escaped notice on their delivery; he puts the within its new boundaries, made capital for their self-righteousness. Men rose in public, and conword 'bonduan' or 'oppressor' into a prayer; fessed that they had tried to stifle their conscihe urges his younger brothers in the ministry to take an independent and fearless stand. When, by spilling his conscience about in dribbles, he has convictions of truth; men boasted of their fidelity contrived to empty it of its obligations, he is fully to infamous promises, and of their success in forhe arges his younger brothers in the ministry to

in a clergyman, and can sympathize with a lergymen. Their position is one of peculiar difficulty. As a general thing, they lack the elements of worldly success: they are quiet men, particularly sensitive to popular disapproval. Their professional relations with people make temporizing throught of such iniquity, when all they regretted was the troublesome renewal of Northern agitation and the awakening of the Northern conscience. this to justify the minister's unfaithfulness. It cannot be justified. His position, which makes unfaithfulness easy, makes it also the worse. He It cannot be justified. His position, which makes unfaithfulness easy, makes it also the worse. He professes to teach the highest truth; to inculcate the purest worality; he presches justice, human —not the energy of Satan, but the energy of God. untaithfulness easy, makes it also the worse. He professes to teach the bighest truth; to inculeate the purest morality; he preaches justice, humanity, mercy, the gospel of Divine Fatherhood and of Brotherly Love; he preaches the transientness of outward possessions, the vanity of riches, the supreme worth of virtue, the crowning glory of self-denial. For him to palter is double, nay, treble infamy. On the score of justice, I do not think the Abolitionists have spoken a whit too severely of the recreant Church. On the score of justice, I say; but is there not something better than justice! I plead for mercy in behalf of my brothers, in behalf of myself. It is asking a great deal that a man shall give up all for conscience sake, when nearly all of his own class, men whose wisdom and purity he reveres, tell him that his conscience is diseased. Make the minister's heart stronger by your encouragement; come round him with your sympathy; do not withhold your goodwill till he has gained the victory, and does not need it. Take his fidelity for granted, and so compreh him to be faitleful by Letting him know walks abroad without bowie knife and pixtol—it walks abroad without bowie knife and is worth saving.

Your representatives in either House of Congress must speak with bated breath and humbled countenance in prosence of the representatives of the privileged class. Justice be denied to your old soldiers when they claim their pessions, or to your laborers when they claim their pessions, or to your laborers when they claim the performance of their contracts with the Gov

edgment of a thousand debts, while no dollar leaves the purse? It is better to discharge the smallest one, and repudiate the rest, than to make their number an excuse for repudiating all. A fifth says, certainly, slavery is a grievous wrong, and I would cheerfully do all in my power to remove it. But am only a private person, my influence is small, my circumstances are peculiar, and I am not in condition to do all I would. As if he had not, as conscience to be faithful to, as well as the public man whose circumstances were not so peculiar? Why does he not confess that cannot means will not? that the plea of humility is the plea of fear? Because he is not quite ready to discard conscience, though he never means to obey it.

The merchant considers slavery an institution of barbarism, which is doomed to perish with the advance of civilization. The cause of civilization is the cause of Trade. Let us extend our commerces to it a develop our resources; let us demonstrate the advantages of free labor. So he retires to his counting-room, and devotes himself to the holy of a faithful soldier, in the shape of a few thousands, quite incidentally dropped into his own pocket as the result of some cotton operation. He is an Abolitionist, only he does not work in the same fashion with those who assume the name, because their action is suicidal, tending to disturb the relations of trade, whose cause is identical to your work in the same fashion with those who assume the name, because their action is suicidal, tending to disturb the relations of trade, whose cause is identical your own view, but flaunts defiance over them in foreign the training and an option and the position of the Durited States is reduced to the position of the privileged class, emptying the treasury and marshalling battalions and ships-of-war to dragoon you into the privileged class, the position of the United States is refuced to the position of the United States is reputed to the position of the United States is reputed to the position of the United State edgment of a thousand debte, while no dollar leaves ernment. The President of the United States is reduce with that of liberty.

The lawyer is sure of one thing: that the entire safety of society depends upon the maintenance of Law. The laws may be imperfect; they may seem wrong; but they must be supported. The only change of getting better is to obey such as exist.

and indecency of anti-slavery men. They are so it such a case, what was concession; and in such a case, what was concession but paltering of the proprieties of respectable life. With him, taste is an excellent substitute for conscience. With people who are too fine for charity, 'turning up the nose at the vulgar' is a favorite fashion of received the manual series of consciences. nd and treaty, drawn up in the name of God, t relinquish ever so little of his claim on the soul one can urge for it a more high-sounding pleases as that it is his work to regenerate men's ses regarded by those who made them! History

All this was sad enough; but when the Nebraska bill came, the paltering was renewed. Instead of rallying at once to meet the new foe, multitudes nator Douglas a scape-goat for their own By a tremendous outery against the bro ing up of an old compact, they sought to cover up their own shame in making it. By a pretended indignation that the friends of the slave system persuaded that his duty is done, and that he is a getting their religious principles, and seemed to thue man. Nay, finding himself undisturbed in his think that in all this they might be held justifiable material repose, he undertakes to declare that one gains by fidelity more than he loses in the creature comforts.

I am a clergyman, and can sympathize with any moral scruples whatever.

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will till he has gained the victory, and does not need it. Take his fidelity for granted, and so compel him to be faithful by letting him know what you expect from him, not what you fear. Do not give him over to his evil spirits, nor let him wrestle with his enemy alone. If he is worth judging, he is worth saving. war, riding into Kansas with rifle and halter, Alas, to what a dreadful strait has the Slave conquer a territory it has stolen; substituting marPower reduced us! Read the statement of it tial for civil law, and proclaiming the warrior's axwhich your own greatest statesman, Mr. Seward, iom that might is right. The very virtues incident has made. I take this passage from a Speech at Albany, Oct. 12, 1855.

'You are commanded by an unconstitutional law of Congress to seize and deliver up to the members of that privileged class their fugitive slaves, under pain of imprisonment and forfiture of your estates. You may not interpose between the armed slaveholder and the wounded slave, to prevent his being murdered, without coming under arrest for treason, nor may you cover his naked and lacerated limbs except by stealth. You have fought twenty years and with but partial success for the constitutional right to lay your remonstrances on the table of Congress. You may not tell the freed slave who reaches your borders that he is free, without being seized by a Federal Court and condemned, without a trial or even an accusation, to an imprisonment without hail or mainprize, and without limitation of senses. Your representatives in either House of Congress must speak with bated breath and humbled countenance in presence of the representatives of the notice of the dominant class, are warlike virtues such as belong to the soldier alone. The dashing recklessness, the hot-blood chivalry, the lavish generosity, the frank, casy, good and the careless gaiety, the frank, casy, good and the careless gaiety, the frank, casy, good and the coming under arrest for treason, nor may you cover his maked and lacerated limbs except by stealth. You have fought twenty years and with but partial success for the constitutional right to lay your remonstrances on the least provecation, it offers buttle. For fifty years it has kept the country on the brink of civil broils. Only the greatest moderation on our part has saved us from blood-shed. It has subjected Boston to martial law; it is waging war in Kansas. The North stands on the defensive, with a pistol pointed at her breast. What is to be done? We must fight. War must be controlled to the careless gaiety, the farch, casy, good denivalry, the lavish generosity, the favish generosity, the farch classifier alone. The dashing rec this passage from a Speech at to a state of slavery, the virtues of the dominant class, are warlike virtues such as belong to the

words -words that are half battles; words charg- mostly instrumental in sending those beautiful contried with the power of moral conviction; words beavy with reason and truth, which slay not the body, but wicked spirits which possess the bady body, but wicked spirits which possess the body.

The Devil will still shudder and flee when the believer firmly pronounces the name of God.

ANTI-SLAVERY PESTIVAL

AT PANEUIL HALL.

(Concluded from the 4th page.)

continued for some time. When it subsided, he ad dressed the assembly as follows:-

SPEECH OF PARKER PILLSBURY.

this demonstration, at this time, was misplaced. When munity, tempted into the Hall by these very gifts. the blood of your noblest, bravest senator is flowing at The general anti-slavery feeling in Great Britain does his desk in the halls of Congress, and when the new not differ materially from that in this country. You towns in the frontier settlements are sacked and burned, know the names of many who have travelled here from and lives are ruthlessly sacrificed by ruffian hordes in Great Britain. How many of them have gone home, and Slavery's behalf, it almost seems to me that our sym- borne an honorable testimony to the efforts of the Abolipathies should be turned in other directions than here, tionists in this country? Rather let me ask, who of And yet there may be, perhaps, a propriety in such an them, with one or two exceptions, has not gone home expression as this; though you must allow me to re- and maligned and misrepresented the Abolitionists of gard it rather as done to the great cause I represent, this country? Why, the Slave Power in our land, which and that we all so love, than to me. I am sure it was is able to subdue so well this country, can conquer Great on that account I was so cordially and cheerfully wel- Britain too. It has been often done most effectully comed on the other side of the water, wherever I turn- through her representatives who have travelled here. I ed my steps ; and it is the greatest honor of my life, attended a great oratorio in Philharmonic Hall in Liverand the honor of all our lives, that we have been per- pool, one of the largest in Great Britain, and the last mitted to consecrate ourselves to such a cause. It has piece performed was 'Rule Britannia,' and at its close, conferred honor upon us. Would to God I could make the audience cheered as Britons only know how to cheer; suitable return to it, for what it has done for me. Still, but when the noise had subsided a little, I took the opthis expression on your part is not the less appreciated portunity to say pretty loudly, 'I would like to have because I view it rather as an honor due and done to her try her hand on South Carolina, and see if she could the enterprise itself, or because my thoughts and sym- rule her.' (Applause.) Well, the remark was of pathies are turned towards Congress and Kansas in the course received with astonishment; and wherever I nidst of my joy. I can say, I have endeavored, by went, it was 'Rule Britannia.' But my response genfidelity to the great work before us, to win at least the erally was- 'Try it on South Carolina; see if you can approval of my own conscience and the God of the op- protect your colored seamen there!' (Cheers.) pressed; and if, in addition to this, I have won some- It costs nothing to be an Abelitionist in Great Britain what of your respect and esteem, then I am indeed in the British sense of the word; and yet, to be au thrice honored and immeasurably gratified.

Abolitionist in the American sense of the word, costs
But, looking back over the two and a half years just about as much there as here. I found, as has al-

through the scenes and circumstances that have tran- ready been announced to us, the same sectarian spleen

me, more than all others in the Eastern Hemisphere, friend. [Applause ]

am still living, and in which I hope to die.']

strength and my time also forbid that I should dwell on will not be again. I mention this to show the spirit of many an interesting theme to me. As regards the Anti-Slavery cause in Great Britain, I think there are some veigle into its toils a few noble men and women, who misapprehensions in this country, but particularly one, are aiding us in the great warfare in which we are enand that is, with regard to the numerical strength of gaged. My exposure and treatment of the plot were those who are co-operating with us. I remember, most satisfactory to our friends. when I arrived there, and began to make excursions As to the Church and ministers of that country, profrom place to place, I thought of those splendid contri- bably there is no particular difference betwixt them and butions to our Bazaar, that I had so often seen spread the Church and ministers here. If the ministers there out in this very Hall, coming from that country, and were transferred to this country, most of them would be I wondered from whom they could have come; for, very much like our ministers here. Many American although I was looking with some degree of carefulness, ministers, traveling there, seem to have become sudden I found no fountains that it seemed to me could send by converted to the anti-slavery sentiment there; and forth such gladdening streams, and I came to the conthe voyage across the water, whatever it has done to the
not less faithful even than he; and higher fraid clusion that there had been a declension, and that these physical organs, has had a very favorable effect on splendid gifts would cease to come ; and I thought, If I their moral bronchilis. (Laughter and cheers.) But have only arrived to witness the defeat of Anti-slavery, when they return, where are they, and what are they? it is unfortunate, especially for me, -and I regretted I Well, such is the condition of the Church and the clerwas there,-I speak it sincerely-because it seemed to gy in that country, as well as in this. There are noble me there would be no more such contributions from that and honorable exceptions there, and there are noble and country to your treasury. But I consulted with one honorable exceptions here. God has a Church and min-and the other,—for there seemed but one or two in a listry in both lands, but I do not believe it is composed, town, -as to the state of the case. They told me to to any great extent, of the organized churches of either keep myself at rest on that account, for they were not that country or this. aware that there had been any decleasion; and when It is in the midst of such elements as these, that I the time came for gathering up the harvest, I found my have been permitted to perform some little anti-slavery mistake, for truly they had resources I knew not of. nistake, for truly they had resources I knew not of.

Now, let me tell you this, if those who have been ored to bear a faithful and true testimony there, as well

butions to this country, should appear before you on this platform, you would be astonished at the number. three persons attended. I was invited to a meeting in Bristol of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Committee; - two persons attended. I was invited to a Committee meeting in Manchester, and actually, once, sobody came ! (Laughter.) I began to be almost as despairing as the old philosopher, and thought of getting a lantern, to hunt in daylight for the Abolitionists in some of those towns. But let me tell you this: the few who are Abo-Mr. Pillsbury, on rising to respond to this toast, litionized, are wholly dedicated to the work. They are was received with the most tumultuous cheering, which not impulsive or spasmodic Abolitionists, and they have continued for some time. When it subsided, he ad ways and means of their own, by which something can be done, they being only the central point or focus around which the Anti-Slavery sentiment radiates in Mr. Chairman,-I fear you do me altogether too other places. One family, the name is familiar to you much honor, to-night. If I lack any incentive to a renewal of my covenant vows to the cause of humanity, tribute to the Auti-Slavery box; that they sought to than that :- it is not considered unchristing my motive for a further and a final prosecution of the make no acquaintances whom they could not turn to object of my life, I am quite sure that incentive and Anti-Slavery account. (Cheers.) There are others, that motive are here and now before me. I could not laboring with their hands, who are of the working peohave calculated, in the beginning of my connection with ple of England, who yet have a wealthy friend here and the great anti-slavery movemen ), on a result so flatter- there, in different parts of the country; and when the ing to myself as this; and you must sympathize with time for contributions comes, to what they have been me in the embarras-ment I feel at this moment. I able to do themselves, they add the contributions and can only appeal to your charity, in view of it. I have gifts solicited from those friends in other places; and surely never sought any such honor as is conferred on thus a thousand little rills, from all parts of Great Britme to-night; though I do realize somewhat the philos. nin, flow into the receivers in Elinburgh, Glasgow, ophy of the sentiment, 'He that loses his life for my Dublin, Manchester, Newcastle, London and Bristol; sake, or for the truth's sake, the same shall save it.' and though, if you went into either of those places, you This kindly expression, on your part, has come upon me would scarcely find Abolitionists in the plural number, without my seeking ; but it is not, therefore, the less still, by such means, and such expedients as these, this welcome, or the less gratifying. Some allusions that Hall has been many times, as you well know, filled as well have just been made have turned my thoughts away with articles of beauty and taste, as with purchasers from the scenes before me, and I almost feel as though of them, from the most pro-slavery portions of the com-

spired, to which you have been witnesses and partici- and spite ruling and reigning there, that govern here; pants, but of which I only heard the report at a dis- and I found men and women too, who dared to meet that ance, there crowds upon my mind the consciousness of spirit of bigotry, encountered the same persecution, fearful losses sustained in the strife. The places that though perhaps in a less violent degree, that is met were well and honorably filled when I left the field of here. And it cannot be said of the great mass of the action, many of them, are now vacant. Brave soldiers. British nation, that they sympathize at all in the Antiwith whom I have fought in many a struggle side by Slavery movement. Still, there is no particular opposiside, have gone now to their rest and their reward : tion to it there, only as it comes through the sectarian and others, too, in less prominent stations, but none bigotry and spleen to which I have referred. I must the less dear to me, have also disappeared; and I who say this,-I think the only real obstacle to the spread of at one time could have reasonably expected that they anti-slavery in that country is the British and Foreign might mourn my loss, rather than I theirs, I am spared. Anti-Slavery Society, and that, at this time, is a good And here, with their departed spirits hovering around deal like Bunyan's Giant, after he was confined in his us and over us, it is a pleasure, though a mournful one, cave, and could only gnash his toothless gums at the to renew my consecration to the work in which they Pilgrims as they passed by. It continues to exist in died ; and their memory shall be sacred to me, until money, and I suppose, as long as it can find men un-I too am called to rest from my earthly labors. principled enough to perform for pay its work as Secre-But, Mr. Chairman, there have been other losses to taries, it may continue for a time, through the abunthe Anti-Slavery cause in that time. Names in the old dance of wealth at its disposal. They issue a publicaworld familiar to you as household words, are now to tion, which is called the Anti-Slavery Reporter, and be cherished for the virtues and manly deeds of those sometimes it reports anti-slavery; but if you watch it who once bore them. I have, during my absence, kept carefully, you will find that it publishes the proceedings an obituary record, and almost every week, certainly of other societies rather than its own. There was a oftener than every month, I have been compelled to add Convention called in London, during my residence in one to that sad registry ;- and in the list for the other Great Britain, and it was called with the most friendly side of the water, there are names of those long to be and cordial solicitude, apparently, in order that there remembered by us all. William Ashurst, the friend 'might be a union of all the anti-slavery elements and him at the West! I almost think we she of universal freedom, not less than the friend of the forces throughout the realm.' I was invited, and at-American slave, is no more. He went down to his tended; but I found what I had before suspected, that nection with other delegates whom you have sent it grave as a shock of corn fully ripe in its season. His it was another attempt to seize and stifle, or hold in con setting sun was as glorious and peaceful, as might have trol, the real anti-slavery throughout the country. Let- others have faltered, he has encouraged and been predicted from a long life, zealously dedicated to the ters had been written by the Secretary of the British ened us. cause of humanity. And there are others, too, some of them perhaps in the humbler walks of life, but whose the different anti-slavery societies throughout the counwords have ever been open, and whose hearts have try, asking them to become auxiliary to it. Wherever I ever been warm towards the friends of humanity in this country. I need not name them, though there is a long list of them; names dear to the friends of free- Society. If that means help, I asked, what are you dom there-dear also to the friends of freedom here. going to help them to do? for they are doing nothing, But there is one name which I must speak, though it and have done nothing. I believe that wherever I went, is to me a name far above almost every other earthly the effort to induce the friends of the anti-slavery cause name; and if the cause of Freedom be indebted to any to unite with them failed; and when I came to the convention in London, and saw the spirit there, I could not for the continuance of my life, it is to that single indi- but rejoice at the efforts I had been able to make in the vidual. His is a name to me too sacred to speak but towns and cities I had visited; and I believe that the with reverence and affection-too hallowed for any lips little strength I had, was expended there in unmasking impure; and so long as memory shall perform its office, as cool and base a conspiracy as was ever attempted; the name of John B. Estlin will be to me as one in and I think the strength was not spent in vain. (Cheers.) whom is centred all that can possibly be represented That Society pretended to me that it was anxious to by father and by brother, and by the dearest earthly unite with Abolitionists of all countries, and especially of the United States ; but when I asked them to men-[Mr. PILISBURY here proceeded to give a minute ac- tion the name of the American Anti-Slavery Society in ount of the state of his health when he left this coun- a resolution, and thus honorably introduce us to the try, his severe, long continued and dangerous ill- British public, they spurned that name. I said, 'You ness in England, and his gradual convalescence ; giv- know that that Society has been subjected to abuse and ing full expression to his feelings of deep gratitute to vituperation in your journal and by your Secretaries Mr. Estlin and his devoted daughter, for the unfailing for the last fifteen years, and now, if you really intend care, kindness and sympathy with which they watched to unite, it seems to me that the least you can do is to over his sick bed, and to which, under God, he owes take us by the hand, and give us an honorable introhis life. The narrative was deeply affecting, and many duction to the British nation '; and one of the most ineyes among the audience were dim with tears as he pro- fluential members of the Broad Street Society, a man of ceeded. 'Had my sun gone down then and there,' said great wealth, said that no consideration whatever could Mr. Pillsbury, 'I believe it would have set, serene induce him to name the American A. S. Society in any and calm ; and that I should have been able, in the of their resolutions; and another member said- If the last expiring moments, to honor the religion in which I Am. A. S. Society has lost its character, this is not the place to come to have it retrieved '; and from that time But, Mr. Chairman, (Mr. Pillsbury continued,) my there has been no attempt to form such a union, and

as here. I have been solicitous that you the water should watch well my course, I was a sensible to the seductive influences that sur there, and I looked constantly to this a that I might not be, by any means, lest n the full flow of affectionate hespitality and a I was receiving there, on almost every hand, also, the different religious sentiment that country; and how little acquainted a the actual condition of the Churches of this told the people, in almost every town, that ¿ bers, and even ministers, beld slaves, they many of them, with astonishment. I ren town where I had three large meetings, the M siding, that he asked me, at it true that your ministers hold slaves? I told him it was true, and that it w any brench of Christian character, of a or, he looked amazed. I said- I can even to ters to be breeders of slaves, and trader the utter incredulity with which the Lord Man town looked upon my declaration, almost made gret that I had made it. All that is perfectly in with us here ; but there, they gener ception of it. Well, it was among such elements as these I had move, and it was a somewhat critical position

cupy, to be faithful towards the Churches of a country, on the one hand, and yet not to hilate the people there, by the shocks which ance of the truth produced upon them. But I may say this, that whatever of success I may ha there, or whatever of attention or respect and were shown me, not one jot of it has been if any letting down of my own testimony. stand acquitted, Mr. Chairman,-I speak it in a mility,-I stand acquitted at the bar science ; I hope to stand acquitted at the bar partial Judge; next to that, I need not tell you, rejoice with joy unspeakable, if I stand approad you also. [Prolonged cheers.] A single word more. I do not know what is beli me. I have found my country in a co

few countries have been seen in before; else, in I have read history to little purpose; ba er I shall be able again to stand si with you in the fore-front of the fight-(for that is the part I have usually sought to occupy)-I cannot no promise. But, Mr. Chairman, let me assure this, that whatever strength remains, whatever of is yet before me, here, in this place, consecrated to Li erty, and in the presence of you, the gallant army of God's elect, who shall bear up the standard of frui and justice, in an evil generation,-here, and med surroundings, I dare to pledge myself that, by the graof God, the little which remains shall still be sac ly devoted to the cause. (Loud and continued plause.) In my travels on the continent, I visited ? field of Waterloo; and as I passed over these ground baptized in so much human blood, I found, on the ex treme right of the English line, where was the fee of the fight, a good many old forest trees, the last r mains of what, at the time of the battle, was a lay park. Most of the trees have been cut away, but few were left standing, that their ghastly trunks r limbs, shivered and broken by the cannon shot, migbe a monument in coming time of that terrible once enacted there; and when nothing else can be by me, if I can but stand, a broken and shattered fr ment of the sacramental host, to "tell of battles for and victories won,' and reflect your valor only in own scarred and mutilated body, even that would be honor for which I would gladly fight every battle again, and share its perils and encounters. (Chem know not whether more than this remains for me.

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken longer now than at time for the last two years, in a room so large. It be that touching the soil of my native land, and be ing its air. I shall be revived and restored : but he as it may, what is remaining of life and strength, i yours and the slaves, for the sake of humanity, and the service of God. (Loud cheers.)

MARIUS ROBINSON, of Ohio, (editor of the As Slavery Bugle,) was then introduced to the audien He said :-

Mr. President-I feel that I should not do justice the labors of Mr. Pillsbury in Ohio, did I sot, in half of the Anti-Slavery friends there, express th on his return. You owe much to his labors here in East : would that I could tell you how much w He has been with us firm and always t

I would. I can only give you the expression of earnest joy at the return of our friend, and my cere hope that we may meet him at the West again, strength and vigor to prosecute anew his labor

(Cheers.) THE PRESIDENT then called upon J. A. ANDERN, B. who had been present during the evening, and wie was understood, was prepared to speak; but the ness of a member of his family had obliged that gen man to leave the Hall, and the audience were the prived of the pleasure of listening to his always pe nent and forcible words.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH being loudly called for, and

forward and said :-Mr. President-But for two things, I should be willing to rise at this hour before you, after the quence to which you have been listening. One I desire never to be found wanting whenever of on to lift up my voice in behalf of those principa of whose champions we have met to welcome; er is, that I can never hold back my word of we and my gratulating hand from one who has prove self so faithful to the cause, and who has ender

self to the hearts of all its earnest advocates. I can add nothing to what has been said in the gency of the call that welcomes him back to hi combat; I can add nothing to the testim been borne to his fidelity, and to the noble character. I can only add the little weight of timony, which is more the suggestion of my of than any accumulation, appreciably, to the well that evidence which has already sunk it to the understandings and sonls of you all. A ns his needs no testimony from the lips of its I I too, with my friend Phillips, welcome our brother with words of congratulation. I 160 10) his account, that he stands once more, face to face the close grapple with the enemy with whom we look contend. (Cheers.)

Our friend Phillips said we have no men to we are so few that the absence of one coun was reminded by our returned brother himself, the comes to fill the place of more than one who has taken from among us since he departed to anot This coming recalls to our memory those who, she departed, stood side by side with us, -these able and energetic laborers in this cause that that no man need desire, to bestow even upon est loved ones that have fallen from his side. therefore, that he comes to fill these vacan well as to stand in his own position, side by side in this conflict, which I trust is to terminate in our lifetime or not, in a victory which shall it ply reward all the efforts, all the perils, all the ships, through which that victory is attained.

But I think, too, our friend comes to with progress made towards the attainment of the sult; I think he comes to see us further forward that we were when he departed. If we find the entity this cause more furious and rampant than ever find the manifestations of their hatred to it and i

proportio see to it t Massacho liberty in And if we ism enoug After a singing o My Da the speed

> DEAR ! last even rience, or Do you k fairly tal seen a G drama is very effer people se that men held in the will read

have the

number,

milior towards its advocates more intense than ever, in

natice towards its discount that we have pushed the battle

por there or make and that the enemy have begun to see

ore plainly than ever the desperateness of their cause

and the certainty of ultimate defeat? Does not the

and the cereamy solution of the solution of th

put, oversum or it forceses that its time is short?

ing wrath occasion is to the earnestness with which

before that in property of the pressure with which so press upon our adversaries will be, necessarily, the

a: and, consequently, the apparent terribleness of the

and it in these, its more advanced stages. In times

to closer battle now. We have been assailing the ordy's outworks; now we are coming, face to face

As long as the aim of the assailants of Slavery was

As some hot to overthrow it by constitutional means, as long as

per continued to say, like him who is grimly frowning

ve as there, [Webster,] 'Liberty and Union, now

for ever, the Slave Power understood that lan-

gogs well enough. They understood very well, that

the first, and as long as 'Union' was to be the com-

sion of Liberty, our liberty was to be that of re-

pling and enforcing the despotic decrees of the Slave

power; for how can we have rights and freedom, while

one to the slaveholder, 'Whatever else comes, we

ness to have Union-Union now, Union for ever

That was simply putting our necks into the gripe of the

nemy. It was saying to him- Whatever conditions

on choose to impose upon us as the conditions of our

raterer you choose to describe to us as liberty, we will

We have seen all over the country the evidence of the

danger of what I am here pointing out. Our idolatry and devotion to the Union have been the means of sub-

usaring the entire North; and even now, a great ma-

s in the shadow whereof the substance has departed.

his is the reason why the ruffian from South Carolina

res to strike down a Senator of the United States, and

beruffians from the Missouri border dare to put the

faming torch to the dwellings of unhappy Lawrence.

hing else more than we value this American Union, let

some to be understood that we will sacrifice the Constration, the Union, everything, rather than sacrifice

utice, freedom, humanity, and you will see those boast-

fal braggarts, those cowardly bullies, shrinking back

from the conflict they have rashly provoked. We shall

then have a victory without strife, and we shall have

freelon certainly, and Union as a consequence of the as-

ent of all men to the supremacy of freedom. (Loud

CHARLES LENOX REMOND was then called for, and

came to the platform, the audience heartily cheering.

Mr. Chairman .- No man can doubt that I share

argely in the feeling that has called us together; nor

an I doubt that any person acquainted with me will

feel that whenever and wherever I can say a word cal-

fited to advance the glorious cause of anti-slavery,

am disposed to decline doing so. But I do not

on the exhibition of a very large vanity indeed, to in-

reme the interest which I trust has been already se-

cared upon this occasion. I glory, sir, I confess, i

mamon with my friends upon this platform, in the au-

pices under which we have come together this evening

d | think I know our friend and guest, PARKER PILLS-

ray sufficiently well to hazard the expression of un

signed gratitude from every slave and from every nom

land cheers.) In the trial hour, and in the aunahine

far as my observation and hearing are concerned. I

have always found him true and faithful. And

strikes me, in view of the odium which rests upon

be colored people of this country, in the direction of

chiralry, of heroism, of patriotism, of humanity, of man-

courage and nobility of soul, I cannot express

iter compliment towards our friend than to may, in

the name of the colored people of this country, that he

their faithful friend at all times and under all cir-

stances. (Cheers.) I do believe, sir, and I think I

mnot extravagant when I say, that it requires as

much courage to stand up in the United States at the

resent day, and be the unflinching friend of the de-

bel black man, whether North or South, as was re-

toired at the hands of Joseph Warren and his coad-

plars to take the stand they did in the struggles of the

Revolution. (Applause.) These being my feelings, I

rtily and unqualifiedly as any man can do our

friend PARKER PILLSBURY, I do see cause to rejoice in

auch that is calculated to strengthen the hands of our

frends and make strong their hearts in the number and

thanster of the persons who have assembled here this

stening, not only to give the right hand of fellowship

ta our friend, but to commit themselves to the most

relical phase of anti-slavery, and whose motto is,

No Union, religiously or politically, with the scoun-

drel portion of the slaveholding American people."

Mr. Chairman, I can only say, in conclusion, may God histen the day when the citizens of Massachusetts, shall have it in their power to say, that through their

etertions, the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the

land of Adams, and Otis, and Warren, shall be at least

as sacred to the cause of liberty and to the footsteps of

the hunted fugitive as the soil of Canada, over which

presides Queen Victoria (cheers); and until we can say

The fought the battles of the Revolution, all the associ-

is of the Old Bay State, all our eulogies upon the men

hall take my seat by saying, that while I welc

niv of the northern people still retain that idolatrous

for the Union, still imagine that there is a val-

negice as such, so that we may still continue to be po-

tical partners with you."

mining in the Union, all these we will submit to, and

part, we have been fighting at a distance; we are com

rest sport with which they will contend against

is perfectly familia: tical position to oc-surches of my own not to utterly anni-ks which the utterem. But I think I respect and regard s been the price of iony. (Cheers.) I not tell you, I shall stand approved by

condition such as efore; else, indeed, rpose; but wheth-coulder to shoulder ht—(for that is the ne, whatever of life , consecrated to Lib-be gallant army of tinent, I visited the over these grounds, I found, on the extrees, the last reghastly trunks and cannon shot, mis hat terrible conflict ing else can be done

and shattered fragvalor only in m en that would be an ht every battle over ger now than at any m so large. It may ve land, and breath stored ; but be that and strength, it is

ditor of the Anticed to the audience ald not de justice t io, did I not, in beere, express their joy is labors here in th how much we own we should hardly his efforts, in con raged and strength

resa this audience a e expression of my friend, and my sit the West again, wit new his labors ther J. A. Andrew, Eq., vening, and who, it speak; but the ill-obliged that gentle-lience were thus de-

to his always peri dly called for, came ngs. I should be us you, after the cio-ening. One is, that whenever called upthose principles, one welcome ;- the othmy word of welcon who has proved him

o has endeared himdvocates. seen said in the urn back to his field of testimony that has the nobility of his e weight of my ten oly, to the weight ink in conviction it you all. A life suc elcome our return on. I too rejeice, on one, face to face, in the to face, in

one counts ;-and her himself, that one who have be those who, when he men these who, if less cause than he, were higher praise tha even upon the draft his side. I rejoice,

mes to witness sen find the enemies of int than ever, if we red to it and their

his side.

se vacant places, as side by side with us terminate, whether y which shall amoreties, all the hard-attained. ent of the desired rerther forward than

ations which cluster around this Hall, the very reminwands. We owe it to the men who fought and died for and if we have not manliness, and courage, and heroenging of another hymn, the company (a few minutes past 11 o'clock) dispersed.

the other. What I said was, that ' neither would be complete without the other.' Will you have the kindness to make this correction in your next aumber, and oblige, very truly, your friend, GROVELAND, June 5, 1856. DEAR MR. GARRISON-Mr. Wm. Wells Brown read an evening his anti-slavery drama, entitled "Expesence, or How to give a Northern Man a Backbone." To you know how capital a hit it is? Our people were fairly taken off their feet with delight. I have never See a Groveland audience so highly entertained. The drama is not only extremely amusing, but is really a will combine to give it a wide circulation. try effective plea for the cause of anti-slavery. Our People seemed to feel anew what an infinite shame it is hat men of so much talent as Mr. Brown should be held in the degraded condition of bondage. I hope he oll read his drama in many places. D. A. W.

The admirable drama, referred to by our corre dent, was read in Boston, by Mr. Bnown, on the e ening of the 27th ult., to a highly appreciative and ted audience in the Mcionaon. It is 'first rate.'

the speech of Stephen S. nor A. K. Fuster would be

C. F. HOVEY.

# THE LIBERATOR.

# No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JUNE 13, 1856.

SOUTHERN RUPPIANISM AND VILLANY. the avowals of Southern journals and the proceedings of public meetings at the South, all warmly commendTerritory, who have ever (with the exception of your ing the dastardly and assassin-like assault of Preston humble servant) proclaimed our loyalty to the Union S. Brooks upon Senator Sumer, and presenting to him and to Uncle Sam, are now trodden under foot and various testimonials of approbation ! We beseech every hunted like wild beasts, by this same U. S. govern-Northern man to give these proceedings a thoughtful perusal. It indicates a depth of depravity, a universalnot put his name to the following petition?

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens and inhabitants of respectfully submit to Congress : State of That as, in the nature of things, antagonistical prin-

now exists, but to extend it over all the territories that building, but nearly all was destroyed. now belong or may hereafter be annexed to the Republic, come what may; and having outlawed from her soil as it stands adjoining the Hotel. The cinders fell upon the entire free colored population of the North, made it its wooden roof thick and fast, but by the aid of the few

sponsibility, in the maintenance of her slave system, Sharp's rifles' yet remain, our only weapon of deand the North to organize an independent government fence against these minions of the Slave Power.

Gen. Pomeroy, as I think, very cowardly delivered

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POLITICAL WRITINGS OF THOMAS PAINE, Secretary of the Author's Life. A New Edition, with Addi-

'VINA,' after Forty Years of Slavery. By Mrs. KATE E. R. PICKARD. With an Introduction, by 1856. pp. 416.

For sale by Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Crosby & Nichols, Borton. A remarkable and thrilling work.

THE ADVENTURES OF GERARD, THE LION-KILLER; comprising a History of his Ten Years' Campaign among the Wild Animals of Northern Africa. Translated of the border ruffians, who go where they please, way-York: Derby & Jackson, 119 Nassau street. 1856. For sale by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.

Derby & Jackson. 1856. pp. 435. For sale by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.

LINDA; or, the Young Pilot of the Belle Creole. A civil war. Tale of Southern Life. By Mrs. CAROLINE LEE I am a peace-man by nature and profession, but I see 1856. pp. 385.

For sale by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.

of ROBERT DEXTER ROMAINE. Written by Himself. such be the case, "I die happy." Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1856. pp. 408.

FOREST AND SHORE; or Legends of the Pine Tree State By CHARLES P. LISLEY. Boston; Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1856. pp. 426.

BORDER RUFFIAN' PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS. Stances of Bunker Hill scenes, are as so many idle The National Democratic Convention, last week, at Cincionati, on the seventeeth ballot, unanimously agreed him for evidence he had given before the investigation inpartial liberty, to make Massachusetts true to the principles which they established by their advocacy, and by their blood. We owe it to ourselves, just in propertion as we vindicate and honor their course, to the third ballot, John C. Breckinkinge, of Kentocky, was selected as the Democratic candidate for the presidency. The Convention endorsed filibustering and border ruffianism, in full. In spirit and purpose, it was an infernal conclave, and 'bell from beneath' was moved to cestacy at its coming. Cooling dares to do for the cause of slavery. (Applause.) neath ' was moved to ecstacy at its coming.

mr. Brainard has also published a most satisfactory and life-like portrait of Rev. Moncore D. Conway, the young, fearless and talented Unitarian preacher at Washington—the son of a Virginia slaveholder, but an earnest and outspoken friend of freedom.

GIVE IT A WIDE CIRCULATION. The very admirable Speech made at the late anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York, by the Rev. Moncore Mass., (the concluding portion of which may be found in the preceding page.) is for sale in a neat pamphlet at the office of the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, Boston. We hope our friends in the country will combine to give it a wide circulation.

The We are again obliged to defer an acknowledgment, in special, of the contributions made at the recent New England A. S. Convention. The proceedings of that Convention, tegether with those of the Anti-Slavery work will be a seen to their rescue.

The Mean of the Westport Times of the St. Louis, June 9.—An extra of the Westport Times of the 5th, says that reliable news has been received of the burning of the town of Bernard, by the free state forcers, on the night of the 3d inst., and the destruction of from 12 to 815,000 worth of property.

A company of six men had arrived at West Point, and the presended and captured Franklin. They numbered 300, and were opposed by only 12 or 15 proported killed. The men who made this report belonged to Capt. Flemming's company of emigrants, who, they say fought against the abolitionists for an hour, but, being outnambered, fled when the town was taken.

A party of pro-slavery men, including a son of Gov. Shannon, made a night attack on the house of Captain Walker, 5 miles from Lecompton, but they were repulsed, and young Shannon taken prisoner. He was released the following day, after which Shannon took a company of U. S. dragoons, and spent two days in section of the contributions made at the recent New England A. S. Convention. The proceedings of the Captain the process of the state men, taking possess of the state men,

cent New England A. S. Canvention. The proceedings of that Convention, tegether with those of the Anti-Slavery Festival in Fancuil Hall, and the speech of Mr. FROTHINGHAM, have occupied so large a portion of our last two numbers, as to leave us no room for the favors of correspondents, or the shortest summary of the news of the day. Many things must go unnoticed.

Lit is rumored that Donaldson and other pro-slavery men were killed in a fight among themselves, at Franklin, the difficulty growing out of the distribution of goods stolen at Lawrence at Lawrence. A general rederious of pro-slavery men is appointed at Bull Creek, preparatory to another attack on Lawrence. Gen. Whitfield is to command. They expect to concentrate 600 men before starting.

### BORDER RUPPIANISM IN LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, (KANSAS,) May 27, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND:—War has again commenced in this ill-fated Territory. In my last letter, I informed you of the shooting of Sheriff Jones, by an unknown hand. Since that time, the horizon has grown red with the signs of an impending conflict between the government of the United States on the one hand, and the noble Nearly the whole of our first page is occupied with the execution of Southern immediately and resolute few on the other, who are determined to die rather than to submit to unrighteous legislation.

President Pierce having reaped so much honor from ity of cowardice and ruffianism, a deadness to all sense the gallant destruction of that Gibraltar of Central ity of cowardice and ruffanism, a deadness to all sense of shame, and a vulgar scoundrelism, at the South, which exceed all the allegations of the most radical abblicance. The fact is carefully suppressed, in every cordingly, just one week ago to day, in the year of our cordingly. nstance, that Mr. Sumner was surprised in his seat, Lord, 1856,-Just one week after the first open declarand knocked senseless to the floor; and the deed is repation of war against us, by the seizure of our guns at resented as a victory in a fair fight! Such is the Franklin, did Pierce's myruidons appear in our town, South. Who, then, having the spirit of a freeman, will in battle array, and without asking our leave, marched directly up Main Street, until they had reached the splendid Stone Hotel, which had been open only a few days, and was magnificently furnished, after the style of the Adams House, Boston. We had long looked for this event, (the opening of the Hotel,) and many hearts were rejoicing for our good fortune. But three hun-dred armed border ruffians new rode into town, under ciples, interests, pursuits, and institutions can never the command of old Atchison, and planted four cannon in front of the Hotel. They then proceeded to fire at That an experience of more than three score years the rascally building which had done them so much having demonstrated that there can be no real union harm, and actually shot twenty-nine cannon balls into between the North and the South, but, on the contrary, its very heart. But, like the Anti-Slavery cause, it ever increasing alienation and strife, at the imminent hazard of civil war, in consequence of their conflicting views in relation to Freedom and Slavery:

That the South, having declared it to be not only her and over a thousand dollars' worth of provisions. A ight and purpose to eternize her slave system where it few articles of furniture were roughly thrown from the

the entire free colored population of the Autin, and perilous for any Northern white citizen to exercise his constitutional right of freedom of speech in that section we succeeded in saving it. While I was up town, tryof the country, and even in the national capital, and ing to save my store, the robbers attacked my house, proclaimed her hostility to all free institutions univer-We, therefore, believe that the time has come for a and stole \$200 in money thereform. This I know to new arrangement of elements so hostile, of interests so be the fact. They also drove me through the street, at irreconcilable, of institutions so incongruous; and we the point of the bayonet, and with a drawn sword made carnestly request Congress, at its present session, to passes at my head, in order to induce me, as they said, take such initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful, to show them where the 'Sharp's rifles' were. But and equitable dissolution of the existing Union as the they failed in this. Not a man in town delivered up exigencies of the case require—leaving the South to depend upon her own resources, and to take all the refrom places where their owners had secreted them. The

up all our cannon; but Jones promised not to destroy the town, if they were delivered up, and then the mo ment he got them in his power, he coolly told Pomeroy that he had an order from the United States Court, to the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the American Revolution. To which is prefixed a Brief Sketch printing offices, as nuisances. All this was done, without the least resistance on the part of anybody, nearly tions. In Two Volumes. Published by J. P. Men- all our men having left the town. The ruffians, themdum, Investigator Office, Boston. 1856. pp. 507, 515. THE KIDNAPPED AND THE RANSOMED. Being the Per. ed their entrance into town, and it is very certain that sonal Recollections of Peter Still and his Wife one hundred men with 'Sharp's rifles' could have driven them back, even when they had planted their

cannon in front of the Hotel. But, our 'Committee of Safety ' had all turned Nor Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY; and an Appendix, by WM.

Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY; and an Appendix, by WM.

Resistants, and there was no fighting to be done. God New York and Auburn : Miller, Orton & Mulligan. only knows whether they did right, or not. I think prudent; but the result, I think, has convinced them that yielding to the Slave Power is no way to put it down. I have no doubt that the destruction of the Hotel will do good ; but I think a good fight in defence of

from the French, by Charles E. Whitehead. New lay men, and drive off their horses, steal their money, and commit all kinds of depredations with impunity. Previous to the burning of the Hotel, two of our mer

were murdered in cold blood, a few miles from here, and nothing was done about it; but to-day, one hun-GABRIEL VANE: His Fortune and His Friends. By dred U. S. troops have started off in pursuit of some JEREMY LOUD, Author of 'Dovecote.' New York: . Free State' men who shot five pro-Slavery men, for attempting to hang a Free State man.

The whole country is in a state of the most tremen-

HENTZ, Author of 'Ernest Linwood,' 'Courtship and no way for freedom to succeed in the United States. Marriage,' 'The Planter's Northern Bride,' &c. &c. without a civil war. It must come. Atchison and his Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street. party wish for it, and the Free State men, now, are all in favor of it. Both parties have organized guerilla bands, who are now scouring the country and fighting on their own hook.

THE EARNEST MAN. A Sketch of the Character and Property to the amount of \$150,000, exclusive of the Labors of Adontram Judson, First Missionary to Hotel, was pillaged and destroyed in Lawrence. Pri-Burmab. By Mrs. H. C. Coxant. Boston: Pub- vate libraries, of classical, law, and theological works, lished by Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1856. pp. 500. were destroyed, and the streets were literally filled with leaves of books, printing paper, newspapers, &c.

THE NEW AGE OF GOLD; or the Life and Adventures All this must end in a dissolution of the Union. If

CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS!

Mr. Geo N. Propper, who arrived from Leaven-worth on the steamer Emma, which reached our wharf yesterday, having left Leavenworth on Sunday after-noon, informs us that the facts in regard to the late pro-slavery murder case are precisely as follows: Somewhat about the 26th of May, five pro-slavery

Sr. Louis, June 9.

New Portrait of Mr.

Summer, in God's name, let us least of our State, at home or abroad! (Cheers.)

After a few remarks from Mr. Pillsbuny, and the figig of another hymn, the company (a few minutes last 10 clock) dispersed.

Boston, June 6, 1856.

Boston, June 6, 1856.

Mr Drar Garbison—You make me say that neither be speech of Stephen S. nor A. K. Fuster would be Sr. Louis, June 9.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Committee appointed at a Public Meeting at ancuil Hall, June 3, 1856, to raise funds for the Aid of the Free State Settlers in Kansas, earnestly ask attention to the following statements :-

all respects:

tion to the following statements:—

The Committee have abundant evidence that the general public impression concerning the condition of Kansas and the outrages upon its Free State Settlers is not an exaggerated one. Their sufferings are great. Their peril is imminent. On their fate hangs the fate of Freedom in the West,—perhaps in the East.

A systematic and extensive conspiracy has been organized, and is now at work, to crush out freedom and plant slavery in that Territory. It works by sending in lawless men, who not only vote lawlessly, but who go about bullying and threatening and harassing the families of the Free State settlers; they ravage the field and kill the cattle; they destroy the free presses, and put down free speech by the pistol and knife. They are determined to keep up a reign of terror, so as to make the territory unendurable by peaceful and decent families.

The Free State Settlers are numerous and brave The Free State Settlers are numerous and brave enough to defend their new homes, and their civil and religious freedom, against any invaders except those sustained by the United States Government—and by patient persistence in their rights to overcome even these the last and worst enemies, provided they can have some aid to support their families, for many of them have not been able to plant their fields. They ask nothing but the means of sustaining their lawful rights and the cause of freedom.

They look especially to Massachusetts and to New England for such aid. The sons of the Pilgrims in the West appeal to their brethren in the East.

The Committee propose to send them aid in a lawful manner. To be effectual, however, it must be of such magnitude as will give them courage and fortitude to endure the persecutions to which they are now subjected for freedom's sake. The efforts to defend freedom must be equal to the efforts to crush it.

The Committee, after consultation with reliable men recently from Kansas, conclude that the necessary aid can be given effectually, if given immediately. They may not say in what particular way it can be done without risk of defeating the object.

The public must rely upon the character of the Committee for prudence and fidelity. They pledge themselves to appropriate funds only in a lawful manner. They solicit immediate subscriptions in money.

They suggest he formation of Kansas Aid Societies in all the towns of New England.

They suggest, also, contributions in the Churches.

Communications may be addressed to S. G. HOWE,

Communications may be addressed to S. G. HOWE, ceretary. Contributions to PATRICK T. JACKSON,

Treasurer, or any of the Committee. GEORGE R. RUSSELL, PATRICK T. JACKSON. J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, Secretaries. WM. BLAKE, S. G. HOWE,

The following is a sketch of the remarks of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen., at the Indignation Meeting a mile from him.

Already eighty-five years, and standing on the brink Already eighty-five years, and standing on the brink of the grave, the sands of life already fast settling away from under me, what I have to say is the pure prompt-ing of an honest heart. The blow struck upon Charles Sumner did not fall upon him alone. It was a blow purposely aimed at the North. It was a blow struck at the very tree of liberty. It speaks to us in words not to be mistaken. It says to us that Northern men shall not be heard in the halls of Congress, except at the per-il of the bowie knife, the bludgeon and revolver. Nor

il of the bowie knife, the bludgeon and revolver. Nor is this any new thing.

The bludgeon heretofore only brandished, has at last been brought down, and now is the time for the North to fight. Charles Sumner needs not our sympathy; if he dies, his name will be immortal; his name will be enrolled with the names of Warren, Sidney and Russell; if he lives, he is destined to be the light of the nation.

J. Q. Adams once said to me, 'The characteristics of Southern Representatives are boldness, fearlessness and desperation; while the characteristics of the Northern Representatives have always been dog timidity and fear.'

esentatives have always been dog timidity and fear. And well the South know this!

If we do not act now, the chances may never again return; and all that will be left the North will be to tackle in with the slaves, and drag the carts of slaveholders, only beseeching them to spare the whip, and make the load as light as possible.'

From the New Haven Register of Wednesday.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE AND MR. EVERETT.—
Senate, Wednesday Morning, June 4. Mr. Ferry
moved to take from the table the resolution inviting Mr.
Everett to deliver his speech on the character of Washington before the members of the Legislature. Motion

Mr. Ferry said-This resolution originally passed the Mr. Ferry said—This resolution originally passed the Senate on Friday of week before last, and before news of the outrage upon Mr. Sumner had reached us. The Senate adjourned from that day to the Monday following. During the recess, the tidings of the ruffianism at Washington had spread over the whole country, awakening in every honorable mind a feeling of honest indignation. The morning papers of Monday of last week announced that a meeting of the citizens of Boston, without distinction of party, and presided over by the officers of the State, had been holden to express their sense of the outrage upon free speech, and the indignity to their State, committed at Washington. Those papers further announced, that Mr. Everett had been invited to participate in the doings of that meeting, and had declined. I therefore, on the convening of the Senate declined. I therefore, on the convening of the Senate dous excitement, and I see no chance of averting a Monday afternoon, moved to reconsider the vote and sentiments. For this purpose we subscribe the sum could be obtained. I stated then, that I hoped for the honor of human nature, that such information would exonerate Mr. Everett from censure. Mr. F. read an exonerate Mr. Everett from ceasure. Mr. F. read an extract from a letter showing the reasons given by Mr. Everett for declining to attend the meeting. These were, 'the state of his health, a disinclination again to associate his name with political matters, and finally that his whole parliamentary course had been such as most fully to imply his entire disapprobation of the course of Mr. Brooks.' Since this letter was written,

Mr. Everett has made an address at Taunton, Mass., in which occurs the following language:— 'The civil war, with its horrid train of pillage, fire The civil war, with its norrid train of pillage, are and slaughter, carried on without the slightest provocation against the infant settlements of our brethren on the frontiers of the Union—the worse than civil war which, after raging for months unrebuked at the Capitol of the Union, has at length, with a lawless violence of which I know no example in the annals of Constitutional government, stained the Senate chamber with the tional government, stained the Senate chamber with the blood of an unarmed, defenceless man, and he a Senator from Massachusetts—Oh, my friends, these are events which, for the good name, the peace, the safety of the country, it were well worth all the gold of California to blot from the record of the past week. They sicken the heart of the patriotic, the good citizen, and the Christian.'

These are right words, sir; they are eloquent and true words. The hope which I expressed when I moved to lay this resolution on the table, has been fulfilled, and no one can rejoice more than I do at the result. It is proper that I should add, in view of the discussion which this matter has undergone in the public press, that both for the original motion to lay on the table, and for the motion which I am now about to make, I alone am responsible. I move, sir, the passage of the resolu-

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1855. Mr. Sumner has just learned the recommendation of Gov. Gardner, that the Commonwealth should assume the expenses of his illness. He desires me to telegraph at once his hope that the recommendation will not be pressed. In no event can he accept the allowance pro-posed; and, Mr. Sumner adds—whatever Massachusetts can give, let it all go to suffering Kansas.

MR. BROOKS AND SENATOR WILSON. The following is the correspondence which recently took place between Mr. Brooks and Senator Wilson. The stand taken by Mr. Wilson is honorable to him in

First's HOTEL, May 27, 1856.

Sir: In the Senate to-day, when referring to the collision with Mr. Sumner, you spoke of my conduct as 'cowardly,' thus making yourself an arbiter of true courage.

In debate in the Senate heretofore, you declared your

self responsible for what you might say there or else-I therefore hold myself at liberty, by this note, to request that you will inform me, without delay, where, and when, outside of this district, a further note will Responsibilly. &c.,

Hon. Henry Wilson. P. S. BROOKS. SENATOR WILSON TO ME, BROOKS.

WASHINGTON, May 29-10 1-2 o'clock. Hon. P. S. Brooks:

Siz: Your note of the 27th inst. was placed in my hands by your friend, General Lane, at twenty minutes past ten this morning.

I characterized on the floor of the Senate the assume the same of the control of the Senate the assume the same of the same than the same of the upon my colleague as 'brutal, murderous and cowardly.' I thought so then—I think so now. I have no

ualifications whatever to make in regard to those or elsewhere the idea of personal responsibility in the sense of the duellist. I have always regarded duelling as the lingering relic of a barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as a crime. While, therefore, I religiously believe in the right of self-defence, in its broadest sense, the law of my country and the matured convictions of my whole life alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter.

me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter Your obedient servant, HENRY WILSON. The New York Commercial, which has not the slightest sympathy with Mr. Wilson's political views, truly says of this correspondence:

'The reply does honor to the Massachusetts Senator "The reply does honor to the stassachusers and places him immeasurably above the perpetrator of the "brutal, murderous and cowardly" attack upon the "brutal, murderous and physical courage, as well as the "brutal, murderous and cowardly" attack upon Mr. Sumner, in moral and physical courage, as well as in regard to personal character and position. Mr. Brooks probably felt that it was as safe now to ask a gentleman to fight him, as it was a week ago to attack an unarmed, defenceless man."

A MODEL CHALLENGE. The following is a copy of the challenge sent by J. M. Holmes, of the city of New York, to Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina:

I challenge Preston S. Brooks to meet me on any spot on Mason and Dixon's line, named by himself—weapons to be gutta percha canes—I having the privilege to take him with his lege under a desk, with his cane half a mile from him.

A CHALLENGE FROM THE SOUTH .- Worcester, May 31. Alexandria, Va., May 31 .- To the President of the

American Council, Worcester-Your resolve to delend Massachusetts men in Congress from further outrage, at an hour's notice, has induced this proposition:

We will meet any number you may choose, at any central point, with Sharpe's rifles, to test your defence of blackguardism.

A Committee of the State's Rights Club of Alexandria.

Brooks was burnt in effigy in this village, last Wednesday night. He had but few friends to administer the cooling bulm of sympathy during the process of dissolving nature by consuming flames.—Littleton Journal.

P. Scoundrel Brooks, M. C., was hung in effigy on Worcester Common, on Friday morning. It was too good punishment for the dastardly coward.—Spy.

SENATOR WILSON, in his speech at Trenton, on Wed-Summer by as dastardly a coward as ever walked,' asked— Where slept the honor and humanity of President Pierce, who had not either visited the sick room of Charles Sumner, or sent to enquire for him? Neither had a single member of his Cabinet; while all the Foreign Ministers, moved by a common humanity, had called to pour oil into his wounds.'

TESTIMONIAL TO SENATOR SUMNER. The following document is in circulation in Boston Forcester, and other places :-

Being desirous of expressing to the Hon. Charles Summer, in some permanent and appropriate form, our admiration of his spotless public and private character; of our lively gratitude for his dauntless courage in the defence of freedom on the floor of Congress; and especially our unqualified approbation of his speech in behalf of free Kansas, delivered in the Senate on the 20th of May last—a speech characterized by comprehens knowledge of the subject, by logical acuteness, and Spartan intrepidity in the charisement of iniquity, which he has well nigh lost his life at the brutal a cowardly hands of the creature for which (thanks to the rarity of its appearance) the English tongue has as yet no appropriate name—we deem it alike a privilege and an honor in offering him some suitable token of our set opposite our names.'

The document is in the handwriting of Carlos Pierce, Esq., of Boston, who was its originator. In addition to Messrs. Everett and Quincy, a large number of leading men, including Jared Sparks and Mayor Rice, have

BORDER RUFFIANISM IN BROOKLYN, N. Y. New York, June 8.—It was rumored on Saturday and yesterday, that Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn Heights, was to be attacked by an organized band of those who had taken offence, or employed by those who had taken offence, at the very plain language in which Mr. Beccher had discussed the exciting events that have recently occurred in Washington and Kansas. The demonstration was set down for last night, but intelligence of their intentions having reached the Chief of Police of Brooklyn, Mayor Hall and about 50 policemen were present to check any azgressive or disorincemen were present to check any aggressive or disor-derly conduct. The church was crowded, as usual, and there was a large collection outside, including the po-lice, but no attempt at disturbance was made. A week ago last Sabbath, the pastor of the York

oned round the premises, which, doubtless, prevented the threatened disturbance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The General Agent of THE LIBERATOR acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers in Scotland, forwarded by Andrew Paton, of Glasgow:

John Cairns \$4 80, John Knox 5 28, John B.
Ross 4 80, Andrew Inglis 4 80, Wm. Robertson 2 40, Robert Meggett 6 00, Mrs. S. R.
Brown 6 00, Altenader Hutchison 3 00, John
Smith 3 00, all of Glasgow; Wm. Caird,
Port Glasgow, 2 40; Wm. Knox, Kilbirnie,
4 80; James Anderson, Kirkcaldy, 2 40;
James Whittet, Perth, 10 08, MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The great and tedious General Court has at length adjourned. The happy event occurred at a quarter to five o'clock, P. M., on Friday last, after the longest session on record, having extended to 157 days—thirteen days longer than that of 1861, which was 144 days, and until the present the longest known. The pay roll of the Senate amounted to \$19,209; of the House to \$156,791; total, \$176,000.

The Governor has signed during the session 308 acts and 103 resolves; and refused only one—the act concerning the N. E. Female Medical College.

On Thursday, the Governor sent in a message, recommending that the State should make an appropriation for Mr. Sumner's sickness. The Committee to whom the subject was referred deemed it inexpedient to legislate thereupon, and it was so decided. This action appears to have been in accordance with the feelings of Mr. Sumner—as the following despatch to the Daily Advertiser, received just after the final adjournment, shows:—

Washington, 1865.

Brown 6 09, Alexander Hutchison 3 09, John Smith 3 00, all of Glasgow; Wm. Caird, Port Ginagow; 240; Wm. Caird, Port Ginagow; Wm. Caird, Port Ginagow; Wm. Caird, Port Ginagow; Wm. Caird, Port Ginagow; 240; Wm. Caird, Port Ginagow; 240; Wm. Caird, Port Ginagow; Wm. Caird, Port Ginagow; Wm. Caird, Port Ginagow; 240; James Anderson, Kirkcaldy, 240; James Anderson

an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

Hancock, N. H., Sunday, June 15.
Essex, Mass., " 22.
Sheldonville, Mass., " 20.

ABINGTON. The abolitionists of Abington, and all friends of freedom in the town, are requested to attend an Anti-Slavery Meeting to be held in the Town Hall, on Sunday, June 22d, at the usual bours, morning and afternoon.

PARKER PILLSUMEN (just returned from Europe) and STEPHEN S. FOSTER have engaged to be present.

A once an approach, In no event can proved; and, Mr. Summer adds—whatever managers, and, Mr. Summer adds—whatever managers, and give, let it all go to suffering Kansas.

A bill appropriating \$20,000 in aid of the suffering Kansas settlers, who went from this State, passed to a third reading, but was finally lost.

A service of plate, valued at \$250, was presented to Dr. Phelps, the Speaker of the House, with suitable ceremonies. Other presents of less value were distributed among the officers of the Legislature, procured by subscriptions among the members, as testimonials of good will.

The usual votes of thanks were passed with great corday evening to the sound to the sou

To Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, at New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1856. Francis Jackson Wendell Phillips Friends in Abington \$200 00 200 00 200 00 150 00 100 00 100 00 50 00 55 00 Samuel Philbrick Charles F. Hovey G. & H. B. Draper Andrew Robeson Prince S. Crowell Friends in Feltonville, by C. Brigham Veymouth Female A. S. Nancy L. Howes
M. M. Brooks
George W. Stacy
William Whiting, Concord 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 William Whiting, Concord John C. Haynes, Boston Whittier & West, Haverhill Elizabeth B. Chase, R. I. J. B. Swasey, for friends E. Hunt Abram Ward, Ashburnham S. W. Magill, R. I.
J. Schouler, West Cambridge,
Otis G. Cheever J. W. Spaulding, Pepperell J. G. Dodge H. W. Carter Carro Hinckley Hannah S. Robbins, E. Lexington R. Smith Sarah P. Remond A. M. Remond Sarah L. Smith M. S. Kimball, Barre Mrs. Williams, Chelsea R. Plumer Susan C. Cabot John M. Spear Mary A. Gardner, Providence O. West Jacob Leonard Deborah Brown William H. Fish 3 00 3 00 2 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 0 50 H. Sumner M. Burnham C. S. Brown Spear N. Wheeler

PLEDGES

Convention, May, 1856.

To Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, at New England Mrs. Sarah S. Russell 25 00 20 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 C. B., Lynn Richard Clap William Ashby B. Snow, Jr.
Mary G. Chapman
Alfred Wyman
R. H. Ober
Joshua B. Smith 10 00 10 00 Edward B. Perkins Frederick Cabot, Esq. Samuel May, Jr. N. H. Whiting Miss R. Williamson, Boston Hannah Buffum S. B. Stebbins Jonathan Buffum Samuel Barrett, Concord B. A. & H. O. Stevens George S. Flint Mrs. S. G. Gove, E. Bostor M. W. Chapman M. H. L. Cabot Elijah Hobart mas Haskell . A. R. Janes Samuel Eldridge A. Folsom William Stimpson H. W. Wellington P. B. Cogswell A. T. Foss Jas. T. Ford Jas. T. Ford Henrietta Sargent T. P. Knox Free Soil Perley King J. H. Browne L. A. Browne G. H. D., Manchester J. Pratt, Jr. Eugene Hutchinson E. Thompson Sarah H. Pillsbury J. S. V., Wilson Wordon

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### POETRY.

A WELCOME TO PARKER PILLSBURY. Written for the Anti-Slavery Festival held in Faneui Hall, Wednesday Evening, May 28, 1856.

BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM. A champion home from distant lands, Fresh from the battle-fields of Right, With earnest words and outstretched hands, We welcome here to-night !

One who for Freedom's sake forlorn, Exchanged bright honors, ease, and gold. For tyrant's hate and priestly scorn, And toils no tongue hath told.

He saw the Church's robe of sin. Blood-stained beneath her spotless dress : He burst her whitened charnel in, And showed the rottenness.

With aching heart and weary feet, From field to field he waged the strife, Till summer's sun and winter's sleet Had drained the founts of life. And worn and weary, far away

We sent our toiler to his rest Bade him be silent-he said, ' Nay. I heed not your behest.' And, looking seaward, soon the jet Of light across the ocean came ;

And then we knew his breath had set Old England's heart aflame! He needs no praise ;-the tyrant's frown Is his-the blessing of the slave;

He hears, the while he looketh down, Where his own harvests wave. Grateful that such as he 'still live,'

Thankful to hear his words of light,

With earnest hearts we come to give A welcome home to-night. Welcome to strife, but not to rest! No armor here shall gather rust;

No peace until the serpent's crest Is trodden out in dust Welcome to war! the night is past! The cloud that, like a warning hand,

Rose on the sky, is up at last The tempest sweeps the land ! Shorts o'er the storm-wind, flerce and high. The 'Border Ruffian' from his den. And clear against the western sky

Stand graves of murdered men The red drops from our SUMNER's veins Fall thickly on the Senate floor, While Slavery clanks her cursed chains

Welcome the crossing of her lance! She hears our trumpets on the wind ! She sees our lines of fire advance, And feels the wall behind !

At each New England door !

Welcome her deeds of crime and blood ! Her horrors, gathering day by day ! These drops, flung from her heaving flood, Like mile-stones mark our way !

God ! speed the day, when, 'neath the dome Of heaven, with song and outstretched hand, We welcome exiled FREEDOM home, Unto this darkened land !

> For the Liberator. CHARLES SUMNER.

He stood before those recreant men, God's angel with a trump of power. To waken Freedom's sleeping hosts,

In this decisive hour

Clear, full, and grand, rang out its tones ; In awful strength they thundered forth, Against those brazen gates of hell,

The Spirit of the North ! On him our hearts, our hopes were hung, The slave's great champion, clothed with light; A voice of glory in the land,

Clearing away the night ! Oh, God ! and shall a coward's arm Bring SUMNER low, our country's pride ? Cast Brooks to Judas, and his band,

One with that Deicide! Shall Satan this choice miscreant find, To hush the sweetest voice of Truth, To sink in death that godlike mind,

In all the flush of youth ? Such voice had Freedom pe'er before-That last great speech, through which his soul Did like a mighty cataract pour,

Urging him to the goal-The martyr height which he hath gained, Serene, sublime, in deathless for

Through whom the slave shall be unchained. In virtue of his name. Each sigh upon thy couch of pain, Oh! SUMNER, cometh back to thee

In echoes from each bill and plain, Circling the heaving sea ! There is a roar of voices-comes A deafening shout, it reacheth thee,

From all those free, those blood-bought homes-Thou hast the victory ! And the dire blow they aimed at thee

Hath given her death-wound, (cheer thee now !) To that fell ' harlot, SLAVERY ' ! I see, I see her bow !

Hissing, the agony works through Her massy, serpent-folds, And in sharp struggle of fierce death Her writhing carcass holds.

But God hath thee in choicest care-His dearest angels fain would save The MAN, who, for the truth, did there Stand so serenely brave : And, knowing all his risk of life.

Did weigh his holy purpose well, Then calmly in the hottest strife Defied the sons of hell! Thou may'st be called to join the host,

With their all-glorious Head, The martyrs of the Holy Ghost, Who for the truth have bled;

But thy imperishable name Shall through all ages be Among earth's noblest dear to fame, The watch-word of the free !

Emulous of such pure renown, Shall other spirits rise, All coveting such martyr crown As is thy well-won prize.

I cannot speak what all would speak-My incoherent word Is through the might of Feeling weak, Yet I would fain be heard.

It hath gone up in volumed power, A nation's heart is there, In the deep fervor of this hour, The God-prevailing prayer !

And breathless wait our bravest souls For those electric wires; For a deep sympathy the whole Vast heaving North inspires.

Think not we e'er again shall sleep By SUMNER's blood no more ;

O'er all the bounds our strong thoughts leap-Our sires were MEN of vore

We will, like our own fathers, fill As freemen glorious graves, Rather than at your tyrant will

Sink lower than your slaves. From the bold youth to the grey sires The stirring cry goes forth, A resurrection's glow inspires

The wide awakening North ;-And Mammon's chain is breaking too-Its links of gold give way-So atrong is the refining flame

Of Freedom's Judgment day And Lawrence, with her smeking homes, Is urging up our ire, And brighter, as the tempest comes,

Burns the new beacon fire ! We cannot sleep—to sleep is death ! Hark to ye, tyrants ! now-Feel ye our hot and burning breath

Scathing your haughty brow !

Wail for your broken rod of pride-Nought can your sway restore; There's a free spirit far and wide-We wake to sleep no more !

# THE LIBERATOR.

### ANTI-SLAVERY PESTIVAL

AT FANEUIL HALL. RECEPTION OF PARKER PILLSBURY.

In accordance with previous notice, a meeting wa held at Fancuil Hall, Boston, on Wednesday evening, May 28, 1856, to welcome home PARKER PILLSBURY, after an absence from this country of two years and a half, most of which time he spent in Great Britain. Six or eight hundred persons were in attendance, the tables on the floor of the capacious hall being com-

At 7 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by WM LLOYD GARLISON, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who proposed, as President of the meeting, EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., of Dedham, which nomination was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. QUINCY, on taking the chair, spoke as follows : Ladies and Gentlemen : I cannot say, with truth, as I said five years ago, that I appear in this place ab- this sentiment, see our inside form.] solutely without any pre-knowledge; for I was informed last week that it was foreordained that I was to occupy this chair. I thank you none the less, however, for your kindness in elevating me to this position, which have ever known the past life of our excellent friend I certainly consider a very high honor. As we have knows that what he says, he means, and what he means heard a great deal of Parliamentary proprieties lately, and as an honorable gentleman, a beloved friend of Slavery movement,-a movement of which this is one ours, has been sacrificed to a pretended violation of Parliamentary proprieties. I feel bound to observe them strictly on this occasion, and to proceed 'decently and to-night. Permit me to offer this sentiment :in order,' according to Parliamentary rule. I con- The American Anti-Slavery Movement - The last ceive, then, that the first business in order is to dispose entrenchment of American liberty. Though beleaguer of the matters 'on the table,' before we proceed to the ed hotly, and assailed fiercely, we shall never despair orders of the day.' (Laughter.) As many of you as of it as long as it has a Garrison that will never su are in favor of now taking up for discussion the mat- render. (Prolonged applause.)

manifest it by saying 'Aye.' The 'Ayes' had it, and a very animated 'discussion' matters being left totally undisposed of, owing to the and cheer resounded upon cheer, till the old Hall rang profusion with which our friend Smith piled the tables again. When the cheering ceased, Mr. Garrison said by his successive 'motions.' The business was entered upon with great earnestness and alacrity, and appeared to be enjoyed with infinite zest.

In due time, the President rose and said :

Ladies and Gentlemen .- In the mother country, from which our friend PILLSBURY has just returned, on the neck until they were dead, dead, dead. (Laughter.) occasion of public festivities of this kind, it is usual to I do not think, however, that there is any great danger express thankfulness by the voice of music, in singing of any one here being exalted above measure, even by the anthem ' Non nobis Domine' - ' the glory be not the warmest approbation that may be given to him. I to us' We propose to imitate this ancestral custom, think our friend, Mr. Pillsbury, is entirely safe; for and to auspicate the further festivities of this occasion if it be true, that 'birds of a feather flock together,' by singing an ode from the sheet which has been laid then, as compared with the great mass of the people of before you, commencing ' Come all who claim the free- this country, we are still in a very lean minority, and

addressed the company, as follows :-

Ladies and Gentlemen .- It is now five years, within all remember, for I presume many who hear me were friend throughout the country, with only here and there an occa- and the land were about utterly to be swallowed up.

We now meet to welcome home a true, earnest, uncor- God hath joined together, let not man put asunder, ocean, in the hopes, -hopes which we are glad to believe munity, with few to sympathize with her, yearning apostleship. This, my friends, is a pleasanter mission to the separation, but even urged his continuano than the one which we had last to perform, for \* wel- abroad, so long as there seemed to be any chance to im-

not be alarmed at that preface, as you might justly be, (Cheers.) for it is usually the prologue to a very long speech. It Our friend is an old soldier in the Anti-Slavery cause is unnecessary for me to tell you why you are here. The Lunders in it there are none. Precedence is not leader. fact that this large multitude has assembled here to do honor to our friend, makes it unnecessary that I should little while, in lifting up my voice for the down-trodden dwell upon his character, his merits, or his labors; but and the dumb. We are none of us led, in a dependant it was due to him, it was due to ourselves, it was no sense. If there be a body of men and women on the more than proper self-respect, as well as a proper ex. face of the earth, whose individuality is absolute, whose pression of respect towards him, that we should come personal independence is conspicuous, it is the abolition together, and extend to him the hand of welcome, as he ists banded under the flag of the American Anti-Slaveput his foot upon his native shore. He has been, my ry Society. (Cheers.) Every man does up his own friends, our ambassador. You know we send ambassadors abroad. There is Mr. Soulé, for example; there to-day, in the conflict of opinions which has taken place is Mr. Dodge, there is Mr. Mason, - a man we have sent upon it, has presented afresh to the gaze of the world, to France, who not only cannot read or write, but who the fact that every abolitionist utters his own thought. cannot even speak the language of the country to which acts upon his own conviction, whether he has any body he has been sent. We have also Mr. Buchanan and Mr. to sustain him or not. This it is which makes us strong, Dallas. We send our ambassadors abroad to represent vital, fearless, invincible us; and we, as we hold it, the genuine representatives Mr. Pillsburr has served, I believe, more than thr of the true American idea, of the idea which was found- apprenticeships in the Anti-Slavery cause. It found ed on Plymouth Rock, which was built up on Bunker him at Andover, in a most unfavorable position-in the Hill, and for which our fathers lived and died, if they Theological Institution. Is he not 'a brand plucked lived and died for any thing except bread and meat,- from the burning'? (Laughter and applause.) He we hold, I say, that we are the American people, (ap- was preparing to be a good Orthodox minister of the plause,) and sent this man to England to represent us gospel, there, and we think that he represented us very well, dover. Only think how much he has sacrificed ! Why, (Loud cheers.) We are satisfied with the accounts we if he had simply turned his back on our movement, i have heard of him, with the report which be has brought he had given due consideration to what Professor Stuart back with him. He had seals of his apostleship. He and Dr. Wood said to him, he might have been, at this had the seals which were affixed to the testimonial which very hour, nothing less than 'the Rev. Dr. Pillsbury ! he has brought home with him, both there and here,- (Great merriment.) He might have had a large and

was not a mere mission of pleasure : it was not a mere tour for the gratification of his taste, for the satisfaction of his friendly affinities with those whom we know by name, and whom we love for what we know of them on the other side the water. But he met there with the most cruel hostility, with lying maliguity, with priestly defamation; and I am sorry to say, that that defama tion, that malignity, those slanders, were reëchoe i from this side the Atlantic to the other. But all that was a proof of how well he had done his work, of how faithful he was to the idea he represented ; and we are here to-night, to tell him that we think so-that we home him for what he has done, that we love him for what he has suffered, and that we welcome him here with open erms and expanding hearts. (Great applause.)

THE LIBERATOR.

I hardly know, my friends, whether I ought to welome Mr. Pillsbury home just now; whether he will consider it a compliment to be welcomed to these shores, coming from a respectable country, (laughter)-coming from an empire where every inhabitant is protected in his rights, in every part of that empire ; where, if the abstractions of right may not be so absolutely and fully conceded on paper, as ours are, yet the absolute posses sion of rights is much greater than with us, and those rights absolutely protected every where within the limits of that empire ; coming from a country where decency and self-respect mark the conduct of the ruler thereof. I hardly know whether I can conscientiously and consistently congratulate Mr. Pillsbury on his return to such a country as this. It seems to me the congratulation should be given to those who leave it. Still, we welcome him, because there is a mighty work to be done, as is shown by these shameful and ious deeds of which our ears have just heard, and of which our hearts are full. We, therefore, welcome him; but it is to a field of labor, it is to fresh toil, to new sacrifices-labors, and toils, and sacrifices, which he regards as the crowning blessing of his life.

Fortunately, ladies and gentlemen, my business, to night, is not to speak. It is like that of the Speaker of the House of Representatives-so called, because he does not speak. It is only that of a Master of Ceremonies, of one merely who introduces those who are to speak. I shall, therefore, conclude with merely asking you to respond to this sentiment :-

Welcome home to Parker Pillsbury! (Enthusiastic cheering.) May health, prosperity, and length of days, crowned with virtuous labors for humanity, attend him! (Renewed applause.)

[ For Mr. PILLSBURY's speech, in response

THE PRESIDENT - My friends, you have all set you hands to your belief in that sentiment ; and all who he will perform. We welcome him back to the Anti-

ters laid on the table, on the motion of Mr. Smith, will C. C. BURLEIGH-And never fail to make a successful sortie on the besiegers. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gabrison then came forward, which was th ensued, which lasted for about one hour; though we signal for the liveliest and warmest demonstrations of cannot say that the tables were cleared, a great many affectionate regard. Hats and handkerchiefs waved,

SPEECH OF MR. GARRISON.

Mr. Chairman,-I can only say respecting this ger erous reception of my name, that if those who have thus warmly responded were in Carolina to-night, they would unquestionably be tarred and feathered, or hung by the our endorsement of each other does not remove the pop-When the singing was concluded, the President again ular odium which attaches to us all, and cannot under such circumstances make us vain or giddy.

An ancient wise man has said, that there ' is a tim a very few days, since I had the honor to preside at a to rejoice, and a time to mourn.' By a most extraorfestival upon an occasion similar to this. It was on a dinary coincidence, these times seem to be blended in I believe it was our esteemed friend Coxwax, who said church seems to hasten to purify itself. He comes home, different occasion, however. It was then to speed the one and the same hour on this occasion. We are here at our meeting yesterday, that, in the course of a week, and it is a curious coincidence, Mr. Chairman,—we parting, as it is now to welcome the coming guest. You to rejoice at the safe return of our scarred and toil-worn we shall ascertain whether the Union remains or is gone. might almost think it had a connection,—the Tract Soand it is indeed present on the occasion, and if you were not, you have good to see him once more safe among us. It is a time was settled more than seventy years ago. all heard of it, that glorious evening when we took our for rejoicing, that a life so precious has been spared; last farewell of George Thompson, (cheers,) a name that we have the assurance that he will yet be seen in which, I am sure, can never be uttered in any true the foremost of the fight in time to come, as he has been of the slave. It has been settled from the foundation Anti-Slavery Convention, without stirring the hearts in the days gone by, making his blows fall thick and and uplifting the voices of those who hear it. We re. fast on the heads of the enemies of human freedom. But member his visit to us; we remember the abuse and it is also an hour for mourning, when we look at the the denunciation which he encountered on this very condition of our country. Grief comes to us by every platform. We remember how he was howled down. We mail, tidings of horror by every telegraphic dispatch. recollect, too, how he won a triumphal procession It would seem as if the very elements were dissolving,

sional outbreak against him, until it finally culminated Sir, we have not come here to indulge in festive disin that great assembly, when we met to bid him fare- sipation, or in personal adulation, but to do a good deed well, only saddened by the thought, that we might look by gratefully recognizing the long-protracted labors of one of the most devoted of our little band in this glori This, ladies and gentlemen, is a different occasion. ous struggle ;-not forgetting the injunction, 'Whom ruptible, faithful friend of the slave, — (loud applause), but remembering that, if he has done well during his one whose whole life, ever since he first received this sojourn abroad, his beloved wife has also nobly acted gospel, has been one unbroken ministry; who has laid her part, and is deserving of all commendation. (Great his talents, his time, his soul and his body, every thing applause.) He has told us of the many kind and symthat he had, upon the altar of the slave. Exhausted by pathizing friends whom he met on the other side of the his years of labor, horne down by his unintermitted ex- Atlantic, and who made his hours pass swiftly and hapertions for such a long course of years, his health failed pily away. I think of her, who, in her loneliness durhim, and he sought the mother country and crossed the ing that long period, in the midst of a pro-slavery comhave been fulfilled, -of recovering his health, and of see his face, and hear his voice, and be strengthened by being again able to resume his labors, and renew his his presence and counsel, not only resignedly submitted come ever smiles,' while 'farewell goes out sighing.' prove his health, or to advance the cause of the oppress-I am not going to make you a long speech; and do ed, whose homes are ever desolate. God bless her

thinking for himself; and the Anti-Slavery platform,

ecording to the most approved pattern at Anthe seals which bitter emmity, which slanderous malig-nity, which sectarian malice, affixed to that testimony. utation. He is neither Doctor nor Reverend, and has up this cause, he espoused that which makes a true plause.) minister of the gospel, which furnishes a man with a Sir, our work is a simple one: it is to endeavor to commission from on high, needing no human endorse- divorce Liberty from SLAVERY-to tell the South that (Loud cheers.)

try, as against monarchy : it is traditional-it is sen- slave, and terrifying his oppressor. I believe thousand tried in the fiery furnace; and so it has turned out, as our friend has reminded us, that when any of their distin- THE PRESIDENT-We all know, my friends, why is the numerous delegates who have been sent to this coun- read to us that extract from the letter of Mr. Sumner slavery garb, that they cannot cocoperate with 'infi- the freedom of speech at which that murderous blo us, and stigmatized ours as an 'infidel' movement. ing, and spoke as follows :-We know how all such would demean themselves on the question of slavery, if they were here : they would swell the army of trimmers and time-servers. There is not stuff among them all to make one uncompromising tion, because, among other reasons, we are like the woman who advertised in the newspapers for a husband, requisite to make a match, that the party applying no note of time, even from its loss.' (Cheers.) must, in the first place, be a man of undoubted piety, and in the second place, he must be honest and trust- to remind you that it will be loss of time while I am worthy. (Laughter.) So we have demanded unques- speaking. (Laughter.) tionable piety, but, at the same time, conjoined with honesty and trustworthiness. If we had only left out she had committed. 'Lor, missus,' said she, 'you before us. don't spose I'm gwine to turn my back on my bressed He left us loud in argument. He comes back to the

But, sir, if there are narrow-minded bigots in the old world, after the similitude of those in the new, it should not be forgotten, on an occasion like this, that God has granted us this. The breeze that fanned our there are also many large-hearted and world-wide spir- friend's temples, as he approached his native shores, its in the same quarter, who are giving to our cause was freighted with this glorious news, that slavery, their most hearty co-operation, who clearly understand driven to the wall, had thrown away argument, and reand appreciate our position, whose regard for the slave sorted to the club and the knife. Such resort is, in fact, is based on an unchangeable principle, and to whom we pleading guilty. I congratulate Mr. Pillsbury on his may confidently look for encouragement and aid to the end of the conflict. They are one with us in feeling, inspectors come round, men hasten to clean up their sentiment and action.

It was settled the very moment our fathers put sin into the Constitution, and cemented the Union with the blood (Tumultuous laughter and applause.) of the world, that between Liberty and Slavery, no much in detail of what he was doing ;—we did not need union is possible, under any circumstances. Our miswith ain is certain defeat and destruction; and that any earth: we have wintered him and summered him the fact, that what is called 'the Union' is a cheat, a and intellect on this question are of such a quality, an sham, a lie, and thus to open the eyes of the people to unflawed gem, that be cannot betray us. We trust a clear perception of their true condition.

Rewards are offered for the abduction of Northern free- than those of any English temptation. men by Southern Legislatures ; still, ours is a glorious That description he gave us of the sickness through next; still, ours is a glorious Union! Look at Kansas, plause.) given over to rapine, murder and blood ! Where is There is another reason why I want him here. There Pomeroy? Who knows where Reeder is? Governor is a very large account due from New Hampshire to the on a charge of high treason. Where is Lawrence? Its want to offset it. My friend Mr. Quincy alluded to the Union! O, mockery of mockeries! Sir, I would like (Enthusiastic applanse.) Boston will tear it down such circumstances! The slaveholders tell us we must knows the difference between a man and a huckste get down on our knees, nay, lay prostrate in the dust, (Renewed applause.) There is another thing we mea and acknowledge that slavery is to be sustained and to do; we mean to tear down that ugly vulture, [th perpetuated in this country, and freedom must go to the engle over the clock, ] even now shricking over the block wall. They tell us, as one man, that they are determin- and fire of ruined Lawrence; and we will place the pin ed to root out all free institutions. They have outlaw- tree in its stead, and make these walls worthy, as on ed liberty of speech and the press in all the South, and before, of the speech of Otis and the presence of Warren whoever is caught there from the Northern States, if I remind the South, that not long after a British assa suspected of being an abolitionist, is at once lynched, or

(' Hear, hear,' and cheers.) The mission of our friend lost his parish, reputation, and all ! What an unfor- to wear chains, he is the man who is for striking hands tunate man! Nay, how very fortunate; for in taking with the bloody-minded tyrants of the South. (Ap-

> ment; his parish has been as broad as the whole world, her exactions of us cannot be complied with—that she and he has spoken for the freedom of the human race. requires what it is not in our power rightfully to do. and what, God helping us, we never will do, - sanction Sir, our friend has been over to England. I have vis- and protect her slaveholding villany. (Applause.) This ited it on former occasions, and I know somewhat of the week, we will let our testimonies go out anew on the state of things in that country. The anti-slavery of wings of the wind. The press shall take them up, and England is very much what democracy is in our countimental. The great mass of the people, having no pecu- are now ready, and, ere long, the entire North will be niary interest whatever in slavery, and not having been ready, to respond gloriously to the mosto we have incorrupted by its presence are naturally opposed to it, scribed on the banner of Liberty, in letters of light,—because they see it as it is. But they have never been 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!' (Cheers.)

> guished ministers have come upon our soil, they have let was that the life of CHARLES SUMMER was attempted heir anti-slavery go to the winds, and bowed down to last week, - we know what was the object of that atthe dominion of slavery; finding themselves, for the tempted assassination. That blow was not aimed at first time in their lives, where to be an abolitionist is CHARLES SUMNER alone; it was aimed at freedom of every where fraught with popular odium, and in a large speech. Freedom of speech is what the tyrant dreads portion of our land, with danger and death. Among every where; and when Mr. Parker, this afternoon, try, representing Congregationalists, Methodists, Bap- in which he said he was preparing the bitterest phillipic tists, Presbyterians, and Quakers, I believe there has that was ever uttered in the Senate, it reminded me of not been one who has not fallen, the moment he was those speeches from which he derived the term,-the put to the test. The same religious effort which is phillipies of Cicero, - and of that which followed almost here made to put down genuine abolitionism, shows it- immediately after the utterance of those phillipics,-the self on the other side of the Atlantic, especially in Scot- death of the orator, his tongue pierced through with land : the same sanctimonious pretence, under an antidels,' even to break the chains of the oppressed. So Mr. was aimed. Then 'you, and I, and all of us, fell PILISBURY had to run the gauntlet of those bigots down, while bloody treason flourished over us.' It is abroad, whose anti-slavery is a mere centiment, and true, my friends, that words are things,-that breath whose love of their sect is incomparably greater than is more potent than bullets or bayonets; and I will give their regard for bleeding humanity. In Glasgow, Edin- you, ' Freedom of Speech, now and forerer,'-and burgh, and other places, they have organized hostile call to respond to that sentiment, WENDELL PHILLIPS. societies, for the purpose of withdrawing supplies from Mr. PHILLIPS came forward amid tumultuous cheer-

> > SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS Mr. CHAIRMAN, -- Among so many kind and cheerfu

faces, the most welcome sight to me in this Hall, at th abolitionist. Now, we have lost our religious reputa-Mr. GARRISON I think we shall adopt the advice of -stating, among various qualifications that would be Dr. Young, while Mr. Phillips is speaking, and 'take

Mr. PHILLIPS- I am glad my friend is frank enough

Mr. GARRISON-Not so ; only its unconscious flight Mr. PHILLIPS-I congratulate our friend Mr. Pillsthe latter, our religious reputation would have been established, at home and abroad. (Applause.) We have congratulation. I should pity him, if, as far off as Engalso refused to worship where, as Mrs. Partington told land, he had received the news of this week. His hand her boy, pointing to a church, 'the gospel is dispensed would have ached for the hilt of his sword, that he with '; (laughter) - which is very clear evidence in our might be at home in the thickest of the fight. I conland, and to many in the old world, that we must be an infidel body of people. Again—we repudiate the kind quaint and scholarly delights of Naples. Milton heard infidel body of people. Again—we repudiate the kind quaint and scholarly delights of Naples, Milton heard of piety which was exemplified in the person of the the first clang of arms from England, he hurried to lay slave woman, who joined the church, but soon after- his laurels on the altar of his native land, and left the wards stole a goose. When communion day came round, scholars of Italy for the side of Cromwell and Hampden. her mistress, finding that she was going to communion, I know that our friend would have gladly leapt from the admonished her that she was not at all in a proper state lap of English hospitality; from all even that seemed of mind to do so, for she had not repented of the theft to be labor there, to take part in such a struggle as that

for no old goose, do you?' (Laughter.) Her clang of arms. He left a score or two of journals open religion was ceremonial-the religion of America, and to the slave question. He comes back to find the whole of all Christendom. Hence, when we say, 'Come out press swamped in the anti-slavery storm. He left us from these pro-slavery churches, for humanity's sake, weeping over 'Uncle Tom.' He comes back to find us and for the honor of God,' the ministers and members fighting over Kansas. He left the Senate laughing at thereof turn round and say-' You don't suppose we the wit of Hale. He comes back to find it rebelling are going to turn our backs upon our blessed Master, against Sumner. He comes back to a hand to hand for all the niggers in creation! You are a pack of in- fight. All that a brave man usks is to be shown his enemy: as Macbeth's foe said,

Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself."

return at such a moment. They say when the health cellars and scatter chloride. He comes home, with those Mr. Chairman, allow me, for a moment, to speak of Hebrew lips, on which stern, unfathomable thoughts our own country, in respect to the state of the times. have written, as Byron says, 'eternal wrath,' and the ciety deposes Adams. (Loud cheers.)

'In Adams' fall,

Our friend has been sometime abroad. We did not hear sion at this hour is, to proclaim that all compromise that join us together. He may go to the ends of the government undertaking to exist, by immolating the before he went. They may write in a Scottish or amblest of the humble in the land, is doomed to an utter overthrow, in God's own time. We are to proclaim what he did or said wrong, but we know that his heart him, waiting cheerfully his return, and his own account Mr. Chairman, there are four millions of slaves clank- of his labors. All the journals of England could not ing their chains in our ears; but ours is a glorious have made me doubt our friend. I have seen him Union! Fugitive slaves, seeking their liberty by flight, stand in hotter temptation here in New England than are hunted by blood-bounds through all the States, far he could possibly encounter in Old England. He stood away to the Canada line ; but ours is a glorious Union ! erect ! . Catiline gladios contempsi, non two perti-Slaves at the South are burned alive, on mere suspicion mescam,' said the Roman Senator, when they charged of crime, year after year ; yet ours is a glorious Union ! him with fear. Our friend had despised keener swords

Union! Judge Kane puts Passmore Williamson into which English hospitality attended and nursed him-Moyamensing prison, because he said to certain slaves how touching it was! They did not know his face nor brought to Philadelphia by their owner, 'You are free his kindred. No ties bound him to them, but the love by the laws of Pennsylania, and the Constitution of the of a great idea. Let the South take warning! The United States'; nevertheless, ours is a glorious Union! love that binds Massachusetts to that sick bed at Wash-Burns is seized as a bond-slave in the streets of Boston, ington is no empty admiration of a mock statesman, and carried back to Virginia by hireling cut-throats, (loud cheers,) but the calm love that neither tires, nor and the Commonwealth is convulsed to its centre, and faints, nor yields. I have another reason for rejoicing at millions of hearts are inflamed almost to madness, but our friend's return just at this time. I want him to know they can do nothing to rescue the victim ; for ours is a that we have been doing our duty while he was away. glorious Union, and we must bear it all ! CHARLES We have tried to make the soil hotter than when he left SUMMER, simply for exercising his constitutional rights it. I hope he will find it so. We want help; we need his

as a Senator at Washington, is cloven down to the aid. Our squadron is so small that the absence of one ground by the bludgeon of a Southern slaveholder, re- counts. I know his heart is like that of the brave presenting most fitly lawless South Carolina in the House French noble, who, when a fortress, with only a f Representatives ; but ours is a glorious Union ! HEX- handful of defenders, was closely besieged, rode to the BY WILSON must be escorted to the cars by his friends, walls, and flung himself into it. Whether we conquer because his life is in danger-the Southern press is or fail, he wants to be in the fight as well as at the calling for the immolation of SEWARD, and HALE, and jubilee. New England is in peril; her pine-tree trem-WADE, and GIDDINGS-members of Congress go armed bles in the storm; and she summons all her sons hom to their seats, no one knowing whose turn may come to do her service on the soil that gave them birth. (Ap-

on is in the hands of the border ruffian ' courts, Union. She imposed Webster and Pierce upon us : I hotel and printing-offices in ashes - and the end is not picture that lowers over our heads. Sumner has erased notwithstanding all this, ours is a glosious that, for we have got a Senator now worth painting to see the man who says a real Union is possible, under the moment she wakes from her drunken idolatry, and sin robbed us, in Otis, of the best orator of the Revolu must flee for his life. It is a glorious Union—is it not? tion, the clang of arms was heard upon Bunker Hill. Will you stand by it? I trust, sir, we are all Disunion—God grant that our Bunker Hill may come as soon afists now. It seems to me that if any person is worthy ter the attack upon our Senstor ! (Applause.)

Another thing. Mr. Garrison says there is no long ship in this cause. He is right; but I confer when I see a fierce struggle with the church im-I have great pleasure in looking into the face of friend, and seeing him here. He seems to have a culiar fitness, a sort of instinct for such matter if there is not any leadership, there ought to be, am always willing to subside into his wake on sail occasion. I welcome him home to the past of day He left the fortress besieged; he finds it now will evident symptoms of internal revolt. I am glad of I welcome him home, because I feel safer with all family about me in times of danger. When the bors at sea, I am glad to have all the best pilot He has come over the stormy ocean ; he haps, he has entered a quiet harbor; he There is a fiercer storm betwixt here and Washing than betwixt here and Liverpool; and it is a s which his voice will lash into fiercer energy-( him !- for out of that lightning, and out of that ! pest, will come the green grass and beautiful fruit better civilization, a purer Christianity. (Applya

Our friend says he is very weak, that dies feebled him, that this is the largest hall be has spin in recently; but he mistakes. Long years have ed him the walls in which he speaks; the could and love of thousands that have watched his dogs and hated steps for seventeen years of der very life, have put on the arches and the top-stone, his lightest whisper of anti-slavery rebuke is h the port of Boston to the banks of the Mining creating enthusiasm where it does not find it. (C) Disease may weaken his physical fibre, but it can blot out the years of service that make him lored an heeded on the far off prairies. I welcome him back ; his parish. (Cheers.) Andover refused him her ble ing and her consecration; Faneuil Hall places its bar on his brow, and sends him out, the apoetle of a cit and religious liberty of which Andover a (Loud cheers.) She would have given him for a parish the hide-bound intellect and timid conscience of man hamlet on the Green Mountains or the White; but our Pope, when he made him Bishop of New Hampshire gave him the heart of humanity for his audience. (6100 cheering.) I rejoice that he has returned to his dis. cese. [Renewed cheering.]

THE PRESIDENT-Those are good words, my friends, to be uttered in Faneuil Hall. (Cheers.) We want something said here that will take the taste of that picture out of our mouths-(referring to the picture of Webster in the Senate, which hangs behind form,) -and to drown the sound of that Sino' Brigale and Burn's Guard, who have been ma rehing about the streets to-day, whose only achievement in arms was carrying back one poor negro into slavery. I am happy to say we have to-night, in Fanenil Hall, a friend who comes from the shadow of the Hall of independ. ence. This Hall has been desecrated-that Hall has been desecrated ;- both Halls need to be purified, a have a lustration performed, in order to make them worthy of the old time. As there are men here, we tope, who are trying to make Fanenil Hall what it was in the days of Hancock and Adams, so there are men in Pennsylvania who are striving to make the Hall of ladependence the true Temple of American Liberty, which once it was. I will give you, my friends-The true Abolitionists of Pennsylvania :- Faithful,

if few ; they are striving to re-publish the Declaration of Independence, and make it a vital reality, instead of a mockery and a lie.

I call upon ROBERT PURVIS, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa. to respond to that toast. (Loud cheers.)

SPEECH OF ROBERT PURVIS.

Mr. Chairman,-I am gratifyingly annoyed by this reception; but I am glad to be here to-night, and I am glad of the opportunity afforded me, to say a wird n congratulation and in cordial greeting of his whom you have so justly welcomed to his home. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer to our friend, PARKE

PILLSBURY, my grateful acknowledgments for the set vices he has rendered the anti-slavery cause. I do this not simply by reason of my connection or identific with the victims of American oppression, but because am a Disunion Abolitionist. (Applause.) His servi ces have been of the highest value, for they have been triumphant vindication of the course of the distingui ed advocates of our cause against, sir, what you have justly characterized as the malignity of its enemies, a ther at home, or in those who fitly represent them abroad, who have not been allowed to shield themselves there by the complexion of their skin, or by their st Sir, we need help from England; we need it from every where. We need help of that description, which, while it would excite a feeling of utter abhorrence and detestation for slave-trading, will not the less excite a feeling of utter detestation and abhorrence for the holders. 'No Union with Slaveholders' is our motte. The sentiment is a brave one, and it should be broad and comprehensive. Not simply politically and religiously should we dissever ourselves from them, but out mercially and socially. Ever in my mind I cam with glowing admiration to the inscription a Scottish nobleman placed over the entrance to his beautiful park-No admission for American Slaveholders!' (Cheers. And a source of continual pleasure to my mind, is the thought of the fixed and uniform bearing of that sharpion of freedom, Daniel O'Connell, who never, solar any circumstances, tolerated in his presence, for a single moment, either a slaveholder or his apologist. (A) plause.) Sir, we need that feeling in this country, and why have we it not? I listened yesterday with great interest to the elequent remarks of my friend Mr. Phillips, when he spoke of the degeneracy and meannest the Anglo-Saxon blood, as exhibited in Yankeelon; and the thought struck me, that if that gifted woman Mrs. Stowe, who, I am told, has now in preparation work upon the poor whites of the South, should tarn her attention, in a like manner, to the poor serile whites of the North, she might find abundant material, rich in chapter and incident. But, Sir, we are told that this abject servility on the part of the North has its source in the trade of this section of the country. Sir, I could invoke the scathing lightnings of Heaven b blast the entire commerce of your country, if by so do ing I could waken to man'ty independence and becoming respect, you of the North. (Loud cheers.) Why what kind of a Union have we to-day ?-as our friend Garrison has asked. I trust, Sir, I am not wanting in proper appreciation of the eminent services of the di inguished Senator from your State, either in or cal of Congress, who now lies convalescing from the wounds he has received from the hands of brutal and coward assassins; but, Sir, I feel that the deed was timely; the hand that inflieted the blows was fitting. thing, any thing, in God's name, that will read to # tablish a backbone for the North, in asserting and maintaining its rights, and without regard to peril or to consequences! (Cheers.) I have no more to say, Mr. Chairman. I really es-

pected not to have had the privilege of uttering a ward upon this occasion; and, utterly unskilled as I am is the art of public speaking, I will not trespass longer opon your time, only renewing my cordial congratuations and welcome to our noble friend. (Cheers.)

The band then played the Marsellaise Hymn, as to fitting epilogue, the President said, to the speech to

which the company had just listened. [For the remainder of the proceedings, see seem!

page.]

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